The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Freight rates East from Chicago are gradually being reduced.

—The speech-making in the Belknap case has commenced in earnest

—Thomas Estrod has been inaugurated President of the Republic of Cuba.

—The Oregon Republican State Convention yesterday declared for Blaine.

—Prince William of Orange is to marry a daughter of the ex-King of Hanover.

—Indianapolis furnished a sufficiency of the horrible for the reporters, yesterday.

—Professor and Mrs. Stowe have arrived in New York from their winter home in Florida.

—They said Johnny Davenport couldn't produce his vouchers; but he did produce them yesterday.

—President Grant yesterday gave the House a touch of his mettle in a message that is as peppery as it is independent.

—The third annual inter-State oratorical contest for the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio took place at Chicago yesterday.

—An election in Cleveland yesterday on the question of issuing bonds for building a viaduct resulted in favor of issuing bonds and against collecting toll on the bridge.

—Somerset suffered from a very devastating fire yesterday. This is the second conflagration that has spread ruin and desolation in that section within the past few years.

—The Republican primaries were held in Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday, and in all the wards of the city and districts of the county. Resolutions in favor of Bristow were passed.

—Mr. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, Md., has given $15,000 to the Peabody Institute in that city to be used in purchasing statuary and paintings for the art gallery now building.

—Navigation had scarcely been resumed on the Erie Canal yesterday morning when a break occurred, emptying the canal between West Troy and Albany. The break will be temporarily repaired to-day.

A dispatch from Paris received Tuesday announces the death from Roman fever of Benjamin F. Bowles, of the firm of Samuel Bowles & Co., publishers of the Springfield *Republican*. He was forty-three years old.

—On Sunday last four children of Patrick Dooben, living seven miles west of Scribner, Neb., were poisoned by eating berries of the weedy night shade. The eldest, Maggie, died, and the others are seriously ill.

—The Ohio Woodenware Company's five story brick building in Cleveland was burned last evening. A large amount of stock on hand was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to 200,000; insured for $70,000.

—The Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance are at loggerheads on a question of precedence, and all Philadelphia stands aghast at the prospect, while a Peace Commission is endeavoring to pour oil upon the troubled waters.

—At St. Louis yesterday morning in the United States Court all the indictments standing against distillers, rectifiers, gaugers and storekeepers were consolidated. The counsel for the Government reserved the motion for sentence to a future day.

—The test of the Lowry engine at Allegheny yesterday was a matter that created a ripple of excitement in engineering circles particularly, and the test to which the engine was put indicated that the inspectors were determined to get a correct idea of her "level best."

—The Republican State Convention met at Frederick, Maryland, yesterday, and elected delegates to the National Convention in favor of Blaine, first, last and all the time. They also complimented Bristow, favored specie resumption and paid high compliment to President Grant's administration.

—A sub-committee of the House committee on public lands has agreed to report favorably on a bill to utilize the desert lands of the United States. By the new bill tracts of redeemed desert land of six hundred and forty acres each will be sold to the redeemer for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

—Mrs. Mary Graham, who has been missing from her home for several days, was found floating in the river. Temple Harrison, a well-known citizen, was found dead in his room, the supposed cause being an overdose of chloral or landanum, and Jas. Proctor committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

—Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, has been notified that a special train will be provided to carry the governental and Congressional guests to the opening of the Centennial. Whether it will be a free ride or not is unknown. Some of the members darkly hint that they are not made as much of by the Centennial managers as they were last December.

—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court at Omaha, yesterday, in the case of Moore, assignee in bankruptcy, vs. the Union Mutual Insurance Company, rendered a decision that their loans on real estate in Nebraska, amounting to some $50,000, are usurous, and the penalty provided by the statute must be inflicted on the company. This decision involves the loaning of two or three million dollars in the State.

—General Schenck, before the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, characterized as an unmitigated falsehood, false in length, breadth and circumference, the statement made by H. A. Johnson, yesterday, that he (Schenck) was in a London broker's office during the extreme excitement in Emma Mine shares. In regard to the statement made yesterday by Lyon, Mr. Park pronounced them made out of whole cloth. The investigation was then declared closed.

Some weeks ago the moulders in the Co-operative Stock Works of Cleveland struck, and their places were filled by non-union men. The strikers threatened the new men, but beyond one or two personal encounters nothing serious occurred until last evening. When twelve working moulders were going home they were attacked by fifteen or twenty strikers with clubs and bricks. Several shots were fired, and one non-union man, named H. Fuller, was shot and seriously wounded.

—The reductions in the military branch of the public service will probably foot up about eleven million dollars. Half a million dollars was saved, which Chandler's bill for pay of the officers and for reorganization. The army appropriation will be returned from the War Department with a reduction from Belknap's estimates of five and a half millions of dollars, and three and a half millions more will be saved by the new legislation providing for transportation of supplies to the Indians.

—The fourth annual session of the State Grand Orange Lodge of Pennsylvania was convened at A. F. A. Hall, Locust street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. The session was opened by the G. M., Radcliffe Weir, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The reports from the varies lodges in the State were of a satisfactory and encouraging nature. In the afternoon session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. M., Radcliffe Weir, re-elected; D. G. M., John McCloy and George B. Green; G. S., Thomas McShane, re-elected; G. T., Gerald Ballantine; G. C., Josiah Boyd and Joseph Bennett; G. L., William White; G. C., Oliver Blair; G. T., William Gillen.

—That Morton is a thief and that he stole public money entrusted to him as Governor of Indiana in 1863, isn't even a plausible campaign falsehood, and the Democrat who now ventures to inquire into the circumstances which made it a public necessity to entrust Governor Morton with a quarter of a million of public money, can't get it with enough to get in out of the rain when he sees the way before him. Such an investigation would land plump in the true inwardness of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and their desperate efforts in Indiana to promote the success of rebellion, and that's not the sort of literature the Democracy are most in need of just now.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—In his defense of himself, against the aspersions of a letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, respecting his connection with the Little Rock Railroad bonds, Mr. Arkell felt it incumbent upon him to refer to the late James W. Knowlton's relations to that matter. Mr. A. G. Riddle, the father-in-law of Mr. Knowlton was displeased with Mr. Blaine's reference to his daughter's husband, and on the 2d inst., he wrote a threatening letter to Mr. Blaine. The latter replied that he could not conceive how his language could be construed into disrespect of the dead correspondent. He assures the irate father-in-law that his aim was to relieve his departed relative from the odium of the authorship of an infamous slander, and expresses regret that Mr. Riddle should exhibit so of apprehension as not to perceive this. There the matter rests.

—The Centennial Cantata—that remarkable chaotic production, which has thus far staggered the national mind to elucidate—does not seem to meet with great favor among the musicians who are now wrestling with it in rehearal. "It strikes me," said one of the bassos, that 'Punch, brothers, punch with care,' contains more wit and sense, and expresses better the genius of the American people, than this cantata. In singing it I always feel as though I had seen some word wrong, and had lost the connection." On the other hand, Whittier's Centennial Hymn is spoken of as a "good example of simple, honest, vigorous writing, and shows how much can be done with homely words and ideas that every one can understand. It presents a gratifying contrast in this respect to the ambitious and unintelligible ode which is to be sung on the same occasion. The music seems a good piece of broad and strong choral composition, worthy to accompany the words.

FIRST EDITION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Democratic House Resolution Answered.

But Not to the Satisfaction of the "Reformers."

His Various Absences from the Capital—The Duties of the Executive Office Not Neglected—An Example by General Washington Cited.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President today sent the following message to the House in reply to Representative Blackburn's resolution:

To the House of Representatives:

I have given very attentive consideration to the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 31 of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any executive offices, acts or duties, and if any, what, have within a specified period been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, &c. I have never hesitated, and shall not hesitate, to communicate to Congress and to either branch thereof all the information which the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to give, or which my judgment may suggest to me, or a request from either House may indicate to me, will be useful in the discharge of its proper duties confided to them. I failed, however, to find in the Constitution of the United States authority given to the House of Representatives (one branch of Congress in which is vested the legislative power of the Government) to require of the Executive, an independent branch of the Government co-ordinate with the Senate and House of Representatives, an account of his discharge of his appropriate and partly executive offices, acts and duties, either as to when, where or how performed. What the House of Representatives may require as a right in its demand upon the Executive for information is limited to what is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation, as of impeachment. The inquiry in the resolution of the House as to where executive acts have, within the past seven years, been performed, and at what distance from any particular spot, or for how long a period at any one time, &c., does not necessarily belong to the province of legislation. It does not profess to be asked for that object. If this information be sought through an inquiry of the President as to his executive acts in view or in aid of the power of impeachment vested in the House, it is asked in derrogation of an inherent natural right, recognized in the United States by a constitutional guarantee, which protects every citizen, the President as well as the humblest in the land, from being made a witness against himself. During the time I have had the honor to occupy the position of President of this Government it has been, and while I continue to occupy that position it will continue to be, my earnest endeavor to recognize and to respect the several trusts and duties and powers of co-ordinate branches of the Government, not encroaching upon them nor allowing encroachments upon the proper powers of the office which the people of the United States have confided to me, but aiming to preserve in their proper relations the several powers and functions of each of the co-ordinate branches of the Government agreeably to the Constitution and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to preserve and protect that instrument. In the maintenance of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, I am compelled to decline any specified or detailed answer to the request of the House for information as to any Executive offices, acts or duties, and if any, what, have been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, and for how long a period at any one time and in what part of the United States. If, however, the House of Representatives desires to know whether during the period of upwards of seven years, during which I have held the office of President of the United States, I have been absent from the seat of Government, and whether during that period I have performed or neglected to perform the duties of my office, I freely inform the House that from the time of my entrance upon my office I have been in the habit, as were all my predecessors (with the exception of one, who lived only one month after assuming the duties of his office, and one whose continued presence in Washington was necessary from the existence at the time of a powerful rebellion,) of absenting myself at times from the seat of Government, and that during such absences I did not neglect or forego the obligations or duties of my office, but continued to discharge all of the Executive offices, acts and duties which devolved on me as President of the United States. I am not aware that a failure occurred in any one instance of my exercising the functions and powers of my office in every case requiring their discharge, or of my exercising all necessary Executive acts in whatever part of the United States I may at the time have been. Fortunately rapidity of travel and of mail communication, and the facility of almost instantaneous correspondence with officers at the seat of Government which the telegraph affords the President in whatever section of the Union he may be, enable him in these days to maintain as constant and almost as quick intercourse with the Departments at Washington as may be maintained while he remains in the city. The necessity of the performance of executive acts by the President is devolved upon him wherever he may be within the United States during his term of office.

By the Constitution of the United States his civil powers are more limited or capable of limitation as to the place where they shall be exercised than are those which he might be required to discharge in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the army and navy, which latter power, it is evident, he might be called upon to exercise possibly even without the limits of the United States. Had the efforts of those recently in rebellion against the Government been successful in driving the President of the United States from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than in the place named by law as the seat of Government. No act of Congress can limit, suspend or confine this constitutional duty. I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes thus to limit or restrict the exercise of the functions of the Executive. Were there such acts I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the Constitution, and should exercise the powers conferred by it on the President. The act to which reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishment of a seat of Government, and the providing of suitable buildings and the removal thereto of the offices attached to the Government, &c. It was not understood at its date and by General Washington to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to actual presence at the seat of Government. On the 30th of March, 1791, shortly after the passage of the act referred to, Gen. Washington issued an executive proclamation having reference to the subject of this very act. He says: "When the place remote from Philadelphia, which then was the seat of Government, where the act referred to directed that "all officers attached to the seat of Government should for the time remain." That none of his successors have entertained the idea that their executive offices could be performed only at the seat of Government is evidenced by hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by my predecessors in the unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln, a memorandum of a general nature and the character of some of which acts is submitted herewith, and no question has been raised as to the validity of these acts or to the right and propriety of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1876.

It will be perceived that the message is dated Washington, without the usual prefix of "Executive Mansion." Accompanying the message is a memorandum of absences of the President of the United States from the National Capital during each of several administrations, and of public and executive acts performed during the time of such absences. This memorandum contains the following information, and much more of the same general character, only the most important of the acts recited in the memorandum being selected for mention in this abstract:

President Washington was frequently absent from the capital. He appears to have been thus absent at least one hundred and eighty-one days during his term. In March, 1791, the seat of Government being in Philadelphia, he issued a proclamation dated at Georgetown in reference to running the boundary for the District of Columbia. He signed at Mount Vernon an official letter to the Emperor of Morocco, and from the same place issued the commission of Oliver Walcott as Comptroller of the Treasury, and a proclamation respecting the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; also a proclamation of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, and the executive order of August 4, 1792, relative to duties on distilled spirits, &c. When at Germantown he signed sundry commissions. He proposed to have Mr. Yrujo officially presented to him at Mount Vernon as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, and Mr. Yrugo went there for that purpose, but the ceremony of presentation was prevented by an accident—the omission of the Minister to bring his credentials.

President John Q. Adams was absent from the capital during his term of four years on various occasions three hundred and eighty-five days. He discharged his official duties and performed the most solemn acts at Quincy, Mass., in the same manner as when at the seat of Government. Several of them are cited, and it also specified that on the 28th of September, 1797, he forwarded to the Secretary of State a commission for a Justice of the Supreme Court, signed in blank, at Quincy, with instructions to fill in the name of John Marshall, if he would accept, and if not, that of Bushrod Washington.

President Jefferson was absent from the seat of Government during his two terms of office seven hundred and ninety-six days, or more than one-fourth of the whole official period. He signed and issued from Monticello, among other things, seventy-five commissions.

President Madison was absent 637 days, and President Monroe was absent 708 days independent of the year 1824 and two months of 1825, for which period no data are found. The latter transacted public business wherever he happened to be, and sometimes while traveling.

President John Quincy Adams was absent during his single term 222 days, and in his Memoirs (vol. 8, page 75) speaks of his practice of leaving with his chief clerk blank papers, signed by him, to be used when necessary for proclamations, remission of penalties, and commissions of consuls. He speaks also of doing this same thing in regard to patents and land grants.

President Jackson was absent from the seat of Government 502 days. Among other important acts performed by him when away from Washington was his signing at Boston the famous order for the removal of the deposits from State banks.

The memorandum at this point refers to President Jackson's refusal in 1833 to furnish the Senate a copy of a certain paper alleged to have been read by him to the Cabinet, and mentions that in January, 1837, he refused to allow a committee of the House of Representatives to make a general investigation of the Executive Departments without specific charges, on the ground, amongst others, that the use of the official books and records for such purpose interferes with the discharge of public business.

Other Presidents were absent from Washington and performed numerous official duties while absent—Van Buren, 131 days; Tyler, 163 days; Polk, 37 days; Taylor, 31 days; Fillmore, 60 days; Pierce, 57 days; and Buchanan, 57 days. No mention is made of absences of President Lincoln or Johnson.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The Impriscened Fenian.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been requested to present, and most willingly did present, a number of petitions representing the case of an American citizen now in an English prison, Ed. O'Meaghan Condon, undergoing a life sentence, and had been eight years imprisoned. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Tobacco.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) presented a petition of manufacturers and dealers of tobacco, remonstrating against any change in the present mode of packing tobacco. Referred.

Steamboating.

Mr. MCMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to exempt all vessels engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries above New Orleans from entrances and clearances. Referred.

The Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) presented a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn from the 10th day of May next week, to attend the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that the adjournment be from the 8th to the 15th.

Mr. CONKLING moved a further amendment that the adjournment be from the 6th to the 15th.

After discussion, it was laid over and the impeachment trial was resumed.

The Impeachment Trial.

Mr. CARPENTER, of the counsel for respondent, said if the court was to adjourn next week, as proposed, it would be in the middle of the argument, and he had no doubt it would be more convenient to both sides to have the arguments postponed until the reassembling of the Senate.

Manager LORD said the managers would prefer to have a consecutive hearing, and the argument was to be broken by adjournment the managers would prefer to have the arguments postponed until the 15th.

After discussion the Senate refused to postpone the hearing—yeas 22, nays 38—and Mr. BLAIR, for the respondent, opened the argument on the question of jurisdiction, quoting at length from the record in case. He denied the power of the Senate to try on articles of impeachment a private citizen. He contended that several United States Judges had resigned, and the impeachment proceedings against them stopped.

When Mr. Blair had ended his argument the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes.

Upon reassembling Manager LORD replied to the argument of Mr. Blair. He asserted that the Senate had jurisdiction in the case, and in support of his position cited numerous legal authorities.

When Mr. Lord concluded the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned until to-morrow, and consideration of legislative business was resumed, and the Senate soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Postoffice Appropriation.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, Mr. Springer in the chair. It was agreed that the general debate should close at four o'clock.

Mr. VANCE (N. C.) addressed the committee on the subject of fraternity.

After a short discussion the committee rose, and on motion of Mr. GIBSON a bill was passed appropriating $5,000 for the expense of the committee to investigate the Federal offices of Louisiana.

Going to the Centennial.

A resolution was passed accepting the invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial Exposition, and adjourning the House from Tuesday, the 9th, to Friday, the 12th.

The Fractional Currency Famine.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider at once some measure for the relief of the country from the threatened scarcity of fractional currency.

After an amusing debate Mr. SPRINGER desired to offer a substitute, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to-morrow morning repealing the provision for the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin.

Mr. BLAINE declined to admit the amendment, and moved the previous question on his resolution.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. PAINE then asked leave to report his bill allowing the issue of silver coin in exchange for greenbacks, remarking that Mr. Blount, who had before objected to it, now withdrew his objection.

Message from the President.

The message from the President declining to furnish information in addition to his various absences from Washington was read, and was received with cool disdain on the Democratic side, and with evident enjoyment on the Republican side.

Mr. RANDALL moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee and printed. So ordered.

The Louisiana Investigation.

Mr. MCDOUGAL then offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the Investigation of Federal Offices in Louisiana to inquire into the expediency of appointing a commission of a general nature and the character of some of which acts is submitted herewith, and no question has been raised as to the validity of these acts or to the right and propriety of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL—While that is a State matter, I hope no one will object to the resolution.

Mr. BEEBE desired to have an investigation also into the killing of two negroes and wounding of eight others at the late election in Indianapolis.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) remarked amidst much uproar that the Republicans carried the election and the Democrats killed the negroes.

Mr. MACDOUGAL declined to yield for Mr. Beebe's amendment.

Mr. MACDougal's resolution was adopted and the House adjourned.

Murdered During a Quarrel.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—This afternoon James McDermott, aged twenty years, stabbed and instantly killed John Crawford, aged forty. McDermott and Crawford's son had a little difficulty, when Crawford interfered. McDermott went out and after a short absence returned, and without a word picked up a knife and cut Crawford in the neck, severing the jugular vein. McDermott was arrested and at first tried to appear insane, but without success.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, May 4—Arrived the steamships Lessing, from Hamburg, and Schythia from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4—The steamship England, from New York, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Report on Senator Boyer's Alleged Corrupt Practices.

The Bituminous Ventilation Bill Fails to Become a Law.

A Large Number of Bills Passed by the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The Boyer Investigation.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the special committee to investigate Boyer's alleged corrupt practices, reported that there was not evidence to show he had violated his official obligation in his conversation with Representative Andre, but that his act was unbecoming a Senator, and tending to bring discredit on the Senate.

The report was laid on the table without action.

Bituminous Ventilation.

The bituminous ventilation bill fell in the second committee of conference. The Democrats insisted that the Secretary of Internal Affairs should act with the Governor in appointing mine inspectors, to which the Senate would not assent. The House Conference Committee was appointed to kill the bill on this point. It consisted of Messrs. Irwin, Toner and Mitchell, and the Senate committee of Messrs. McNeill, Braggins and Clark.

Bills Passed.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding, and one for the propagation of fish, which makes an appropriation for a fish hatching house in the western part of the State.

A bill setting aside trusts in the will of Thos. McClurg passed finally.

A recess was taken till five o'clock.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the Senate, until the hour of adjournment, were taken up with receiving messages from the House. The only bill acted on was to defeat the House bill repealing the prohibitory law in Derry township, Westmoreland county.

Nominations.

The Governor nominated James Jolly to be Sealer of Weights and Measures of Crawford county. Notary Public—James McCook, of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

The House passed eleven Senate bills of an important character.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to a large number of bills.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills passed finally upon third reading:

The Baled Hay bill, opposed by Mr. LONG because it exposed dealers in hay to malicious prosecution. The bill was postponed after it was called up, and passed with amendments.

The House bill for the election of Controllers and Treasurers in cities of the third class was amended by Mr. LONG, confining it to those cities which now elected such officers by the people. Passed finally as amended.

An act to authorize chattel mortgages upon lumber, iron, coal and oil in bulk.

An act to authorize the wardens of the Penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers or periodicals to the convicts.

An act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, so amended as to attach the township of Collier, in the county of Allegheny, to the Twenty-second Congressional District.

An act to make the tenth day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

The Ventilation Bill.

The conference committee on the Bituminous Ventilation bill being unable to agree, were discharged, consisting of Messrs. Swan, Faunce and Wolfe. This virtually kills the bill.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met in evening session at eight o'clock, and continued the consideration of bills on third reading. The following passed finally:

An act to enable hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investment.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a mining mine inspectors, to which the Senate would not assent. The House Conference Committee was appointed to kill the bill on this point. It consisted of Messrs. Irwin, Toner and Mitchell, and the Senate committee of Messrs. McNeill, Braggins and Clark.

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THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

The Examination of John I. Davenport Continued—Money Expended to Suppress and Prevent Fraudulent Voting.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day continued the examination of John I. Davenport. The witness was personally acquainted with every person who signed vouchers, and knew all to be genuine. They knew every man on the pay rolls received pay for services actually rendered; every paper produced was a *bona fide* voucher covering money actually expended. These were all the vouchers he was able to furnish, and they vouched for all the money he had received and expended except some very small sums of no considerable amount.

In reply to Mr. Conger, witness said the result of this expenditure had been to suppress and prevent fraudulent voting. The fraudulent voting was decreased greater in the Democratic party than in any other political party. The work was so completely done that it could now be carried on at very little expense.

By Conger—Did your expenditure of this money consummate the object you supposed it would, and which the President had reason to believe it would when he authorized the money to be paid over to you for this purpose? Answer—It was, sir.

Several questions of like import were asked by Mr. Conger, to which Mr. Caulfield strenuously objected. Mr. Conger insisted that it was important to show whether the President was justified in ordering the expenditure of this sum of money.

After some time spent in discussion Mr. Caulfield objected to the questions being answered unless the committee decided by a vote, which showed four in the affirmative and three in the negative.

Mr. Caulfield—Well, you will see where this thing will lead to now.

In answer to questions by Mr. Candler, witness said the entire cost of his work had been $65,000, the difference between that sum and $34,000 coming from another fund, for which vouchers were in the Treasury Department; that he charged the Government for the labor on books, and for the books themselves; that the Government owned some of the books, but he himself owned the others, which he had copyrighted.

HEAVY FAILURES.

Six Cotton Mills Closed in the East.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 4.—The heavy cotton mill failure of Western Massachusetts has yet seen is that of Harvey Arnold & Co., of North Adams, print works, shutting up of their mill; that of Gallup, Houghton & Smith and H. Arnold & Co., at South Adams; the Williamstown Manufacturing Company, the North Pownal Manufacturing Company, at Pownal, Vt., and the Arnoldsville mill, at South Adams, a total of six mills, with aggregate liabilities of probably over one million dollars and assets of most unsaleable property, costing probably $15,000,000. How many men this will throw out of employment.

Poisoners Lynched.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—At Warsaw, Kentucky, between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, B. F. French and wife, who were incarcerated in the county jail for poisoning an old and wealthy widower named Jacob Jones, were taken from jail by a mob of masked men, and hung to the limb of a tree about two miles from town. The French's had invited Jones to tea, and while eating he was seized with symptoms of arsenic poison, and died shortly after. Their object is supposed to have been to get possession of some property. The Frenchs were regarded as bad characters, and probably no steps will be taken to discover the participants in the hanging.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A BERLIN dispatch mentions a report that Count Andrassy comes to Berlin at the special request of Russia, which is anxious to preserve the agreement with Austria on the Eastern question.

IN the British House of Commons, the Attorney General, replying to Gourley, said the papers in the Winslow case are now being printed, and will be presented as soon as the correspondence with the United States, which continues, is completed. The papers will contain full information on the subject.

THE *Carlsruher Zeitung* says the Porte, at the instance of the powers, has consented to renew the armistice. At the same time it has intimated a determination, should the insurgents refuse an armistice, to listen to no further profers of mediation, but to crush the rebellion by force.

SEVERAL French Deputies, on the strength of documentary evidence, have expressed their apprehension to the Ministers that the delegation of French workmen to Philadelphia will chiefly give their attention to politics, and urge the Government to refuse the proposed grant of twenty thousand dollars for enabling them to visit the Centennial Exhibition.

BRISTOW VINDICATED.

The Investigation Into the Mary Merritt Case Closed—The Secretary Comes Off With Flying Colors.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department this morning closed the investigation of the charges against Secretary Bristow in connection with the release of the bark Mary Merritt by the examination of Feland and Trice, of the counsel for the owners of the vessel. They corroborated the witnesses testifying that General Bristow's connection with the case was a mere matter of friendship, that he never received any fee or compensation of any kind, and that his entire record throughout the affair was in no manner impeachable.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Great Scarcity of Food—Depredations by Indians.

OMAHA, NEB., May 4.—A recent arrival from Custer City says a great scarcity of food exists throughout the hills. Sugar is forty cents per pound, bacon fifty, corn fifty and flour twenty-two dollars a sack in Custer City. The road from Fort Laramie to Custer is strewn with wagons belonging to parties who had been attacked by Indians. On the 10th of April a party of the latter came up within one hundred yards of Custer City and ran off thirty head of horses.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Testimony of a Christianized Chinese Preacher Before the California Investigating Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Before the Senate Chinese Commission at San Francisco, yesterday, Lem Schoun, a Christianized Chinese preacher, testified that it is practically impossible to convert a grown Chinaman to Christianity, though it is sometimes successful in the cases of boys; that the condition of the women here is horrible. They are bought and sold like cattle, abused by their masters, tortured, and often killed for attempting to escape. The presence of Chinese in this country is disastrous to both white and Chinese. The Chinese here of the better class desire the immigration stopped, and if the thing can be done in a friendly way. The Chinese Government desires to keep its subjects at home, and if the immigration, which is mostly from the province of Canton, were stopped, it would have no effect on the commercial relations with China. The Chinese Government would willingly assist to check it, but is afraid it could not do so, as there are eighteen provinces, and a revolution in almost every province. Christianity is not advanced by this immigration. If stopped, we might do something with those here.

The witness corroborated other evidence concerning the manner in which Chinese secret tribunals put a price on the lives of those offending their laws and carried out such sentences. As to the contract system he said when money to pay passage to California, they borrow and make a contract to work until they have refunded the money. When Chinamen desire to go back to China the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets until they have a check or ticket from the six companies or from missionaries at home to protect creditors. Chinamen living in this country do not think the six companies can stop immigration or the importation of lewd women and improper characters, nor have they power to send them back to China.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. G. DE HUFF & CO., was dissolved May 1st, 1876, John G. De Huff retiring. The business of the firm will be settled by R. H. MILLAR, who will continue the Drug business as heretofore at corner of Main and Seventh streets, Sharpsburg.

J. G. DE HUFF,
R. H. MILLAR.

May 4, 1876. 637

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between William Barker, Jr., and Miss Tindle, deceased, known by the firm name of WM. BARKER, JR., & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. Tripp, Jr., having disposed of his interest in said firm to Paine & Ablett, who will pay all debts and collect all claims due said firm.

S. H. PAINE,
J. ABLETT,
B. TRIPP, Jr.

May 1st, 1876.

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1876.

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP, being dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully inform the customers of the old firm that they will continue the business of manufacturing and dealing in Oils.

Our Office and Wareroom being in Pittsburgh, and Works at Smith's Ferry, as formerly, we have all the facilities for furnishing the same qualities of Goods, in quantities desired.

We very kindly thank you for former patronage and solicit a continuance of your orders.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at our new quarters, will receive prompt attention.

Yours Truly,
R. TRIPP, Jr., & Co.,

No. 349 Liberty Street, near Union Depot.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between S. H. Paine, J. Ablett and B. Tripp, Jr., under the firm name and style of PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. Tripp, Jr., having disposed of his interest in said firm to Paine & Ablett, who will pay all debts and collect all claims due said firm.

S. H. PAINE,
J. ABLETT,
B. TRIPP, Jr.

May 1st, 1876.

The business of the late firm will be continued at the same place by their successors under the firm name and style of PAINE, ABLETT & CO.

PAINE,
ABLETT
& CO.,

Nos. 28 and 25 Seventh Street,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN

All Kinds of Oils.

☞(Works at Smith's Ferry.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE

NEW DRESS GOODS.

MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

Have opened some handsome designs in

NEW DRESS GOODS!

PLAID GRENADINES,
BROCADE GRENADINES,
BLACK and WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
COLORED CHECK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED CASHMERES,
BLACK CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
PLAID and STRIPE DRESS GOODS,
BROCADE CASHMERES.

ONE LOT OF

COLORED D

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27¼f.

ROSIN at Frankfort, new 5s, 101.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE Oregon Republican State Convention endorsed BLAINE.

THE proposition is out to investigate the battle of Gettysburg, as being in "violation of the law."

JUDGE BLACK performs a work of supererogation, in declining to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The *Post* nominated him some time since, but the nomination was endorsed by the State Convention. The declination, however, will prevent the Judge's name from being troublesome at the St. Louis Convention.

THE Legislature closes its session to-day, a fact for which we are devoutly thankful. Yesterday Senator ANDERSON, of this county, presented a report that Senator BOYER had not violated his official oath, but was censurable for the jesting, and so his case was disposed of. It may, at first sight, seem trifling to censure for what may be termed mere pleasantry, but the fact remains that under cover of jests, the readiness of members to receive bribes was fully tested, and those found susceptible were promptly secured. Hence the importance of censuring those who really jested as BOYER did, in the way of apparently offering bribes.

THE farmers, of course, are supposed to be the best judges of their own interests, and therefore it would be impertinent to advise them against the disposition they are manifesting to keep back grain and cattle in the expectation of getting higher prices than those now ruling. At the same time, one may venture to express a doubt as to the wisdom of a policy of this kind, seeing what the outlook is for the future. They will probably never have cheaper transportation than the railroad rivalry is now offering, to forward to the seaboard what they have to sell, and even if prices are not so high as they would have them, the greatly diminished cost of getting their produce and stock to market is an offset not to be overlooked.

As matters stand, the extradition clause of the ASHBURTON treaty is practically abrogated; yet WINSLOW is held because the Government has requested ten days continuance of correspondence on the subject. In our view, it should provide for the comfortable support of WINSLOW, so long as he is detained, not on his own account, but that of the two Governments. It certainly cannot be assumed that were this controversy to continue for a year, the man shall lay in prison, at his own expense, all the while. The subject should be promptly closed, or WINSLOW, whatever his guilt should be set at liberty. He might be confined to his hotel, or set loose on parole, but it is certainly unjust to detain him pending a slow controversy.

IT begins to be evident that while the Centennial opening will be an imposing affair, considerable dissatisfaction will exist, because all the attentions and accommodations asked for and expected will not be forthcoming. In the nature of things this cannot be. The magnitude of the affair precludes that completeness of detail in the arrangements which can be provided in smaller affairs. On such occasions even members of Congress are supposed to be something more than helpless infants, and all except a few of those specially invited ought to be able to find their way to their lodgings. All petty complaints should be suppressed, in the presence of the great event, and all who can should cheerfully assist in making the Centennial the great event of the century.

THERE is a rumor current that the Democratic National Convention will have the boldness to demand the repeal of the Resumption act, and that the policy of the present administration is to reach full resumption before the expiration of its term of power. What Secretary BRISTOW bases such a hope upon, other than the influx of money caused by the Centennial, we do not know; but if he can, carefully and safely, reach the result aimed at, no one will particularly object. The large exports of the past year are entirely favorable to specie payments, so far as they go; but one or two years of favorable balances will not safely and permanently work the result aimed at. Still, we think the drift is now toward specie payments, but it will take a prophet to tell when they will come.

THE Philadelphia papers are unitedly demanding the reduction of car fares to the ante-war rate of five cents,—not on account of the Centennial, but because we have gotten back, in most things to ante-war prices. If this argument is good there, it is here; and we are inclined to think that as applied to most of our street railroads it is about just. For packages of five or more tickets, the rate is five cents, except on the Oakland line, which, owing to its greater length, part of which is through a sparsely populated part of the city, has a graduated scale of charges, which is adapted to the peculiarities of the line. Still, to Soho it could arrange the same rate as is charged by other roads. If we are to have a general reform in car fares, we mildly hope that it may be made to apply to this city as well as others.

THE defense of Senator MORTON constitutes the most terrible assignment of the Democracy of Indiana. It is simply a calm statement of the facts, without the slightest taint of personality, and yet it places the party in that State, during the war, in the worst imaginable position. Among the points made are, that the Democratic Legislature deliberately sought to turn the State over to the rebellion, by putting all the military power of the State under the control of four State officers, three of whom were afterward discovered to be Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, as they were then called, and who were implicated in inviting MORGAN to raid the State and capture Indianapolis. This Legislature withheld, because the Republicans would not stay and constitute a quorum, to pass the above iniquitous measure, all moneys from the Governor for two years, thus intending to break up the State Government by holding back means, although there was an ample supply in the State Treasury. The accounts of MORTON were audited, and found correct to a cent. He had borrowed enough to conduct the Government for two years, and his expenditures, wonderfully modest in amount, could not be challenged. The attack, now made on these accounts, taken in connection with the circumstances of the case, show, more plainly than anything that has occurred, the sympathy of the present Democratic House, with all that was treasonable and mean during the war.

THE constitutionality of PETROFF'S expulsion from the Legislature has been doubted, and on what appears to be good and sufficient grounds. It is held that two-thirds of all the members of the House are necessary to expel a member, and in LYNOTT'S case this number voted for expulsion. In PETROFF'S case, however, only one hundred and eighteen voted for expulsion, being sixteen short of the requisite two-thirds vote. The Constitution is not entirely explicit on this question, but it is clear that in other matters, two-thirds of the entire House shall be necessary to the consummation of a measure. On this point of expulsion, the new Constitution says: "Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, and punish its members and other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to enforce obedience to its process; to protect *its members* against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and, with the concurrence of *two-thirds*, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause." That the two-thirds is of all elected, or of a mere majority, may admit of controversy, but the evident meaning is that it shall be of all the members. If this is true, PETROFF was not legally expelled.

THE heavy decline in foreign immigration is becoming a subject of general comment. During the quarter, only 9,018 arrived at New York, of which 6,022 were aliens. Of course, the cause for this is not far to find. It is the decline in business activity, and overplus of labor. The suggestion has been wisely made, that the foreign immigrants to this country should be directed to the Southern States, where labor is so sadly needed. But along with this it ought to be said that they need capital at the South quite as much as they need labor. There are large possibilities at the South, in the way of cotton manufacture. We have not recently met with the statistics of cotton manufacture at the South, but the last we saw showed large results from the several cotton manufactories, despite the newness of the machinery and the lack of skilled labor. Commercial methods have not been developed, and yet prosperity attends cotton manufactures. The fact that cotton is grown at the South, meets one of the essential conditions of economical manufacture,—that is, transportation is saved, and the raw material is changed into manufactured forms, where, or near where it is raised. Thus the South presents great possibilities,—not so much for unskilled, as for skilled labor and capital united.

THE French have taken hold of the proposed International Exposition of 1878 with great earnestness and zeal, and the organization for the necessary preparations has already been made. The situation embraces the Champ-de-Mars and adjoining hill, and is said to be very fine. Of the location and proposed buildings, a Parisian paper is reported as saying: "On the summit of the Trocadero, a vast covered circular enclosure will be reared, capable of holding from four to five thousand persons, and destined for concerts, festivals, international meetings, &c. On the slope of the same locality, in terraces, and arranged with a view to picturesque effect, are to be erected reproductions of foreign edifices, such as an Egyptian temple, a pagoda, mosque, etc. On the Champ-de-Mars the covered enclosure will occupy not less than 220,000 square metres of superficies, or double the space of the Exhibition of 1867. The oval or circular form has been set aside, a square one having been determined on. M. du Sommerard reminded the sub-committee of the inconveniences which, in 1867, were found to exist in the form then adopted, the cost to exhibitors being much greater when the space occupied is not rectangular; whilst on the other hand the parts of a building of circular form cannot be made available afterwards, and hence a considerable loss."

A NEW COMPETITOR.

The news that England has begun to import wheat from India will not be particularly agreeable to those who have expected that we were to have the undisputed control of the English market for this staple of the West and Northwest. It is, however, merely an effort on the part of England to make her Indian possessions productive and remunerative. Yet, withal, it is suggestive and important. As has been said, the spirit that leads the English merchants to carry wheat from Calcutta to Liverpool is the same that induces them to carry wheat eighteen thousand miles around Cape Horn, from California to England, and which takes the Chilian surplus, and even explores the wilds of Siberia to gather the crops of that frigid region by the way of the Arctic ocean. It is a spirit to admire for its restless enterprise, but in our own case it is no more to be feared in the matter of grain than it was in cotton. For it must be remembered that British energy stimulated the production of cotton in India, Brazil, Turkey and Egypt, and that at the close of our civil war these countries were found in complete possession of all the cotton markets. But as soon as our commerce began to pour forth the American cotton crop it took command of the markets, and has held them ever since. So in regard to breadstuffs; although for a time Russia, Germany, France and other old world regions led the English market, American wheat gradually reasserted its position. We need have no fear that India will ever become a formidable competitor to us.

The world has not known, since wheat became the important factor it now is in the breadstuffs market, any failure in the demand. Crops may, at times, have been moved so rapidly that the price has declined, owing to the surplus suddenly thrown on the market; but, as a rule, the price has been steadily maintained, and the supply steadily exhausted. Thus our large crops, at times, in the West and Northwest, in place of producing a panic in prices, had only to be brought to market as the demand required, to be steadily and regularly absorbed. The growth of population is apparently about equal to the increase of wheat supply, and thus this staple is ever in demand. Our intelligence from India does not give us clearly to know how successful, both as to yield and quality, the Indian wheat is. When cotton was raised in Egypt, during our war, we had at the first wonderful accounts as to its quantity and quality, but time did not bear out the glowing predictions made. This much is observable: that the wheat growth on the Continent of Europe is neither as reliable or good as that in this country. Hence we infer that India, with its primitive system of cultivation, and the uncertainty of its soil, will never prove a formidable competitor to us. Thus we are not under the necessity of being disturbed by the intelligence brought us. It is rather a wonder for its novelty than else.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The State Superintendent of Life Insurance in New York, in his last annual report, after mentioning that there were $75,000,000 less insurance in force on the first of January last than at the same time the previous year, vaguely adds that there are undefined dangers attending the system. What these are, we are not informed, and hence need not attempt to imagine what they may be. The reduction in the amount of insurance represents, of course, forfeited policies,—and on this there is something to be said. Lapsed policies mean that there are policy holders who are unfortunate, and hence unable to meet their premium payments, and hence have forfeited what they have paid. There is, we are aware, provision in many policies that after a certain number of payments, the policy does not lapse. A paid up policy may be taken for the amount actually paid, or the amount is exhausted, in a policy of gradually decreasing value. Of course this is all that is to be asked; but there are very many,—the majority of policy holders, who do not sufficiently understand the rules of companies to avail themselves of their rights. Hence they lose what otherwise might be saved. The reduction of the amount of insurance, as above given, shows that there must be very many lapsed policies.

Another wrong attendant on life insurance is in the elaborate and confusing questions often asked, and that are frequently misunderstood by candidates, to their harm. The reason for this is, doubtless the desire of companies to secure themselves against fraud, but they should be equally careful to secure their would-be policy holders from unintentional violation of their rules. In many instances, where policies are contested, there is good reason for believing that the wrong answers to questions were ignorantly or unintentionally given. Yet dead men do not bear witness, and policies are often lost in this way. This ought to be remedied, by making the examinations so careful, that it will be certain that all understand what they are at.

As against the reducing volume of insurance in New York, we are confident that the agents located in this city, as a rule, are doing at the present, an excellent business. There is, probably, unusual care in inquiring into the merits and standing of companies, but a large amount of life insurance was taken by people in this city during the last two or three months. Aside from its advantages to the parties interested, we are inclined to accept this as a favorable indication, as regards the business tendencies of the day. Life insurance, while a prudential affair, that is entered into by the thoughtful as a means of providing a certainty for loved ones, in case of the death of the insurer, is also, in a sense, a luxury. That is, it is not often entered into except the person has a surplusage of means at command. Hence, activity in that form of business furnishes an indication that the times are less hard. Thus we have, in this city, a favorable indication, in this particular, as to the times.

THE AGE OF A PYRAMID.

An Interesting Calculation—The Triumphs of Modern Scientific Research.

At the meeting of the French Academy of Inscriptions, on the 7th of April, M. de Sauley read a paper in regard to the discovery by the scholar Chabas, which for the first time introduces a positive date into the oldest Egyptian history. Hitherto the distinguished Egyptologist, M. de Rouge, has only succeeded in establishing three dates with absolute certainty—the years 1300, 1240, and 962 B. C., the last of these being that of the taking of Jerusalem by Sheshonk I., the *Shishak* of the Bible. But two or three months ago M. Chabas was fortunate in succeed in reading a doubtful *cartouche* (royal name, inclosed in an oval figure) in the famous Ebers papyrus, a fac-simile of which was published last year. It proved to be the name of the Pharaoh, Menkeres, the Mycerinus of the Greek historians, and the builder of the third and smallest pyramid at Gizeh. Attached to the cartouche was an astronomical note, stating that the helical rising of the star *Sothis* occurred in the ninth year of the reign of Menkeres.

The ancient Egyptians had the habit of signalizing important political events by some cotemporaneous astronomical phenomenon. Many of the latter could scarcely be identified or determined now; but, since we know that their *Sothis* is our star Sirius, we are easily able to fix the rare periods of its heliacal rising. This is the astronomical term used when a star, after being in conjunction with the sun and invisible, emerges from the light sufficiently to be seen just before sunrise. M. Chabas immediately took his discovery to the astronomer Biot, who made the necessary calculations, whence it appears that the heliacal rising of *Sothis*, in the ninth year of the reign of Menkeres, must have taken place between the years 3007 and 3010 B. C. M. de Sauley stated that he had made the calculation independently, and with precisely the same result; he was entirely convinced of the correctness of the date. As the first assured step toward establishing, M. Chabas immediately took his discovery to the astronomer Biot, who made the necessary calculations, whence it appears that the heliacal rising of *Sothis*, in the ninth year of the reign of Menkeres, must have taken place between the years 3007 and 3010 B. C. M. de Sauley stated that he had made the calculation independently, and with precisely the same result; he was entirely convinced of the correctness of the date. As the first assured step toward establishing, M. Chabas has, in its general outlines, the chronology of the Ancient Egyptian Empire, this discovery is of incalculable importance. It fixes the age of the third pyramid of Gizeh at about 4,880 years, and antedates by fully 1,770 years the earliest decisively ascertained point in ancient chronology.

These detached epochs are like so many solid piers in the flood of Time, and, though still too far apart to be bridged, they furnish secure resting places for the historian. It is not too much to expect, that when the aid of astronomy is called to the investigation of the Assyrian as well as the Egyptian records, we may restore the chronological charts of both empires from the silent testimony of the heavens.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

Cold Weather—Fruit Prospects—Politics—Religious Matters—Three Hundred Converts, &c.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1876.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Several subjects excite discussion among us here.

It is unusually cold for this time of the year. We have had frost after frost, and even hard freezing during the last ten days. Overcoats and big fires have been a necessity. And yet, strange to say, there is still a fair prospect of fruit. Cherries, pears and apples are reported safe. They surely need not fear the future, unless May shall prove to be as cold as September.

Tuscarawas county is strongly Democratic. New Philadelphia is Republican. It so happens, however, that the chief officer of the county, the Probate Judge, is a staunch Republican, and the Mayor and Council of the city are Democrats.

For next President one paper here floats the name of Blaine, the other Allen.

For months religious matters have been absorbing. All the churches have had a season of refreshing. Over three hundred persons have made a profession of religion. More than half of them are in connection with the M. E. church. A wonderful change has come over our city. Christianity has had a glorious triumph.

Business is dull, dull. No signs of improvement. Spring does not seem to brighten the prospect. We wait and hope.

AMICUS.

Rifling Captain Jack's Grave.

It is stated in the Oregon papers that the graves of Captain Jack and his Modoc companions, who left that country rather suddenly one day for the Indian hunting-grounds with halters round their necks, caved in recently, and resulted in the surprising discovery that neither the lamented Capt. Jack nor his companions, Shack Nasty Jim and the rest, were there at all. There were some holes in the ground and some wooden boxes, but Capt. Jack and Shack Nasty Jim had risen up and gone, and are now, like John Brown's soul, on their travels. Various astute theories have been promulgated to account for this sudden resurrection and failure to wait for Gabriel, the most probable of which is that some thrifty body-snatcher unearthed them, and is now cleaning and polishing them and setting them up with springs and wires for exhibition in some traveling show, or possibly at the Centennial. It is not at all improbable that the ghastly patriot who wanted to take what little there is left of Washington and Lincoln to Philadelphia, but couldn't get permission, has stolen Capt. Jack and Shack Nasty, and is going to turn a few nickles by exhibiting them at our national show as fruits of the gallows-tree or agricultural products from Oregon.

Just Their Hold.

"I'm surprised," remarked a citizen to a Chicago police captain, the other day, "surprised to learn that there are men on your force who have been known as prominent pickpockets."

"Why, sir," they are the best men we have," was the cool reply.

"The best men you have?" echoed the astonished citizen; "how do you make that out?"

"Why, sir, replied the captain, with a wink, "you see they're such capital hands to *disperse* a crowd."

The citizen said that he "didn't doubt their ability at all, if any kind of a purse was in the question," and moved on.—*Chicago Journal.*

Phantoms in the Air.

A New York reporter, who has reported many hangings, believes that they are self-perpetuating, and he is himself haunted by one of them which he witnessed. He says: "No matter where I am, or in what agreeable society, with any sudden darkening of the atmosphere, as of the sun passing behind a cloud, I see two black figures swinging under a black cross-beam a few feet from my eyes. It is not a mere recollection of the thing, with its attendant mental specter, but a vivid reproduction external to myself; such that the gallows and the figures swinging to and fro in the rain are actually before me as they were that day."

BLACK HILLS LYNCH LAW.

The First Hanging Episode—The Fate of Dick Bennett—Frontier Justice Sternly Dished Out—How Society Protects Itself in the Hills.

There were four of us seated together around a cheerful pitch pine fire upon the side of a grassy knoll among the foot hills, about forty miles from Custer. One of the party was a mountaineer, the rest were members of a large well-armed train of Black Hillers, then toiling and working its way through a wilderness of sage brush, endeavoring to reach the trail our party had discovered a few hours before. We had selected a spot for a rest, where the wind or the sun, or perhaps both, had cleared away the snow from about a huge pine knot, almost petrified by age. The grass, too, was quite luxuriant, and offered an inducement for us to halt and rest until the train came up. The fire lighted and the knot in a blaze, we brought forth our pipes to smoke, and watch the misty curtain rise. 'Twas a glorious scene on that crisp, frosty morning, and the man that died there that day should have felt proud of his magnificent death chamber. Nature seems to have lavished unlimited wealth of beauty upon the Black Hills, and fate seems to have led Dick Burnett to the most beautiful spot in the Hills in which to die. While we were smoking around the fire, watching the misty canopy rise like a feathery veil from the valley beneath us; while we silently admired the magnificent background of glistening snow and bright green pines, which in the morning sun appeared more beautiful than ever before; while we were thus quietly admiring the beautiful, blood red, iron-tinctured valley below us, now plainly visible beneath the slowly rising curtain of mist, admiring the winding creek in its center, which, with its broad fringe of orange-colored Kinnekennic willow, appeared like a huge yellow snake in a basin of blood, a man rode silently upon us.

Each sprang to his feet, rifle in hand. The stranger turned his horse away in alarm and rode quickly away. He was a white man, and we could not and had no reason to halt him. He rode out to the side of the road and dismounted. Then he proceeded to arrange and to write upon some paper, which he placed in his bosom, and, after some hesitation, led his horse towards our surprised party and halted about thirty paces distant, rifle and pistol in hand.

"Hallo there!"

"Hallo yourself!"

"Is this the Custer road?"

"Don't know. I've been lost all night. Who are you?"

"Pilgrims from Cheyenne. Been lost on Jenney's trail two days."

Then the lonely stranger rode up and stood restlessly awaiting interrogation. He said he had left Custer two days before; that he was drunk when he left, and did not know what he had done or how he had got lost. He received a lot of letters from our party, and soon afterwards bade us adieu. He said he was going to the States and we bade him look out for his scalp, and said good-bye. Poor fellow! unfortunate drunk! It cost him his life. It was late in the afternoon when we met him again. We were in a dry camp, a camp in which snow had to be melted for water for man and beast. The boys were busy at work shoveling snow into camp kettles and melting it for the horses. Supper was over and the guards were out. A shot awoke the reverberating echoes of the hills, and a minute afterwards every man of the fifty-five "pilgrims" was prepared for duty. A party of "pilgrims" rode into camp; they had come upon the guards suddenly, and had been fired upon. They were rough looking men, but all quite civil. They inquired for a lawyer. We had one, and he came forward. They asked for a judge; we had none, so they elected one. They asked for a preacher, but found none. The clerk was found in the reporter. They had brought back the strange man of the morning. He was a prisoner, and seemed to realize his position. He called the reporter, and handed him back his mine matter, and requested him to write a few short letters for him. This was done, and he signed them while court was being held—the judge seated on a pile of harness and the jury on a wagon tongue.

"Dick Burnett!" shouted one of these strange, cruel men. Dick turned to the reporter and, handing him his papers and two or three pictures, said in a trembling, choking voice: "It's all over with me, I reckon. They all know me and it's no use squealing."

He walked over to the wagon, while two of the party started to a barkless old cottonwood tree, where a lariat was thrown over a projecting limb.

"Dick Burnett," said old Col. Lyon, "you've been caught in the act of stealing horses from the people of these hills. You have also been found guilty of shooting and wounding, with intent to kill, Peter S. Lambert, and with stealing his horse. This ere party of good and true men have settled this fact, and say you must hang. What have you to say against it?"

Dick, while old man Lyon was speaking, manifested little or no feeling. He looked in the faces of all and seemed to expect some interference from the members of our train. He paused for a moment, then he said:

"I know I shot Pete Lambert, but he wanted to get the drop on me. I took his horse, and I may have taken a few others, but what I done I done when I was drunk. If I've go to swing, I'll die like a man, only give me time to fix up matters afore I go."

Then the poor fellow sat down, and with tears in his eyes he wrote a letter to his father in Steubenville, Ohio, and one to his brother in St. Louis, and still another to a lady in Coshocton, Ohio. Then he arose, and dashing the tears from his bloodshot eyes, said he was ready. He gave his rifle and horse to Col. Lyon, to be sent back to the owner, Pete Lambert, and folding his arms, walked to the tree. For a moment he hesitated. Life was sweet to him (he was not thirty). But he was seized and pushed forward to the tree, and mounted the horse without hesitation. Then the tears came gushing from his eyes, while his arms were belted down to his side. The rope was passed over his neck, and drawn taut. Another minute and the horse received a blow which sent it galloping down the valley, and Dick Burnett was struggling between heaven and earth. It was all over, the rope was untied and he fell to the earth, and was left to the pilgrims to bury. We rolled him in his saddle blanket, and interred him in the blood-red soil of "Red Canon" with a pine board at his head inscribed, Richard Burnett, of Steubenville, Ohio. Died February 26, 1876.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE FATAL SPELLING TEST.

An Inventor Sees His Bright Visions of Fame and Fortune Suddenly Vanish.

"Spelling bees" are now raging violently in England; and they continue to buzz at intervals here and there in our own country. And this reminds us of the man who while visiting Lake Mephagogatunkoobogsquitakloonatick, a summer resort in Maine, conceived the brilliant idea of inventing a machine that would spell the longest name of any lake in that State without creaking. He meant well, but he failed—miserably failed. When his machine was finished a large crowd congregated to witness its performance. At first the inventor tried it on the name of a small lake—or rather, on the small name of a lake—Lake Hazgmoookwobbyskit. He commenced to turn the handle—very slowly at first. Presently there were such a groaning, snapping and inward rumbling that the spectators thought his spelling machine was going to fly to bits every minute. It spelled the lake correctly, however, and the inventor's face was wreathed with smiles and perspiration.

He next tried Lake Woonsockitywissickquotsprobabericksmixpockit.

The spectators gathered closer, and watched intently.

The man again took hold of the crank and ventured a turn. With great difficulty he moved it about an inch, and the insides creaked frightfully. Then he pulled off his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves, spit on his hands, and essayed another turn. His brows contracted, his teeth gritted, and—Whiz-z-z! bang! bang! whiz! klop! bang! klick!

The air was filled with cog-wheels, mahogany splinters, dial plates, fragments of the alphabet, screws, and so forth. And that spelling machine was no more forever. Two persons were were killed on the spot, and several wounded on the same place. And you never saw such a demoralized man as that inventor was about that time. He sadly remarked that he didn't think it was a healthy climate for spelling machines, and he left the Lake Mephagagatunkoobogsquitakloonatick House without saying good-bye to any one.—*Norr. Herald.*

Going Unwillingly to a Convent.

A pathetic scene was witnessed at the Boston and Albany Railroad station Monday morning. Four young ladies from the Catholic societies of Boston and vicinity arrived to take the cars for Cincinnati to enter a convent, accompanied by about sixty weeping friends and relatives, who came to bid them adieu. When one of the young ladies arrived at the gate, her courage failed, and she clung to her mother, weeping hysterically and crying, "I can't go! I can't go!" The mother told her she could, and she must, and the poor girl was actually forced from her mother through the gate to the cars.

THE BLUEBIRD.

When ice is thawed and snow is gone
And racy sweetness floods the trees—
When snowbirds from the hedge have flown,
And on the hive-porch swarm the bees—
Drifting down the first warm wind
This thrills the earliest days of Spring,
The bluebird seeks our maple grove
And charms them into tasseling.

He sits among the delicate sprays,
With mists of splendor round him dawn,
And through the Spring's prophetic veil
Sees Summer's rich fulfillment drawn;
He sings, and his is Nature's voice—
A gush of melody sincere
From that great fount of harmony
That thaws and runs when Spring is here.

Short is his song but strangely sweet
To ears weary of the low,
Dull tramp of Winter's sullen feet,
Sandaled in ice and muffled in snow;
Short is his song, but through it runs
A hint of dithyrambs yet to be—
A sweet suggestiveness that has
The influence of a prophecy.

From childhood I have nursed a faith
Of bluebirds song and winds of Spring;
They tell me, "After frost and death
Winter comes a time of blossoming."
And after snow and cutting sleet
The cold, stern mood of Nature yields
To tender warmth, when bare pink feet
Of children press her greening fields.

Sing strong and clear, O bluebird dear!
While all the land with splendor fills.
While maples gladden in the vales,
And plum-trees blossom on the hills;
Float down the wind on shining wings,
And do thy will by grove and stream,
While thro' my life Spring's freshness runs,
Like music through a poet's dream.

STATE NEWS.

PARKER CITY is rapidly growing in importance. On Monday a new oil exchange was opened and the brokers were jubilant.

ON SATURDAY, at Harrisburg, the trial of Hampton Miller for the murder of Thompson Morgan at Wiconisco, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

THE great rifle contest at Reading for prizes valued at over $2,000 resulted as follows: Captain A. H. Shaffer, Treasurer of Berks county, won the first prize on the last day; Daniel Gerhart, of Mahanoy City, the second; and George Schalk, of Pottsville, the third.

A DISCREPANCY of $5,600 has been discovered in the Commissioners' office in Delaware county, and Emmor S. Leedom, the clerk, has been arrested and bound over to Court. Sometime since McDade, one of the Commissioners of the county, disappeared and has not yet been heard of. He is now alleged to have committed the embezzlement, the clerk being an accomplice.

THE coupon bonds, $5,000, $400 and $200, which had been exchanged for registered bonds, are supposed to have been re-issued and to be now outstanding.

THE failure of Hon. John C. Flennikin, of Waynesburg was announced last week. His failure carries down the banking house of B. Frank, Flennikin & Co. The announcement of the failure creates a panic. It is thought that the banking house, if given time, can fully meet all its liabilities. Not much is hoped for from Mr. J. C. Flennikin as, though he is possessed of much valuable property, the shrinkage in values seem to indicate that the realty will not nearly cover his liabilities. The failures are attributed to the stringency of the times.

THE Reading *Eagle* says: Aaron L. Bowman, Superintendent of the Lebanon Rolling Mills, at Lebanon with his wife, has left for parts unknown. He has in his employ about 140 workmen, all of whom are thrown out of employment and have wages due from one to two weeks. Seven attachments have issued and iron in transitu stopped by the employees, who claim it for wages. Nearly one hundred suits for wages have been instituted. It is reported that he is guilty of some very queer transactions and fled to escape the law. His father reports himself involved by his conduct.

A Rising Dramatic Star.

A Chicago boy who is addicted to going to the theatre to see the heavy drama, called his father to supper the other day, by bawling out: "What, ho, there, base craven! Come hither to thy vesperian hash." And when that father and that son came together it sounded as if the butt had slipped off a twenty foot flywheel.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap5-d&S

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to be Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights & Measures,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City.
Box 243, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WEDNESDAY
AT
WILLIAM
SEMPLE'S.
The Lowest Prices.

Silks, Dress Goods.

At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 80, 85 and 90c, heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, fine Gros Grain and Handspun Black Silks.
At $1.62½ to $2, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4.50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1.50 to $2.50, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 18¾ to 75c, choice styles new Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety fancy Striped Silks.
At 25, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas, worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 55c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Alpacas.
At 80, 87½ and $1, extra fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $2, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new Spring Dress Plaids, former price 12½c
At 8½c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas, worth 18¾c.
At 15 and 18¾c new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lucknow Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, Camel's Hair Spring Plaids, worth 15 and 20c.
At 17½c to 50c, Plain and Brocaded Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Benares and Centennial Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice line in Cashmere Plaids.
At 35 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½c and upward, choice assortment fine Dress materials.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.
At 12½, 15, 18¾ and 25c to $2, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, &c., &c.

N. B.—Our "Ladies' Journal" contains, useful recipes, the latest fashions, &c., and is sent free to any address.

A. W. ERWIN.
Unsurpassed Attractions!
IN
Spring Dress Goods.
VALUE *That Cannot be excelled in Every Department.*

EVERYTHING NEW!

Buyers of DRESS GOODS will consult their own interest by at least looking through our stock before making their purchases. You can find everything that is new, fashionable, seasonable and desirable in our different departments.

SPECIAL PRICES.

At 10 and 12½c, Plaid and Stripe Poplins.
At 15c, Plain, Plaid and Stripe Goods.
At 20c, Large line of New Goods.
At 25c, Damasse Plaid Mohairs.
At 25c, Grey Silk and Wool Pongee.
At 37½c, Grey and Brown Twilled DeBege.
At 25c, Silk and Wool Stripe.
At 31c, Large assortment of Dress Goods.
At 37½c, Silk and Wool Plaids.
At 37½c, Damasse and Arabasque Suitings.
At 45c, Fine Silk Pongees.
At 50c, Plain Pongees, pure Silk Chain.
At 50c, Best quality Damasse Plaids.
At 35c, Best quality All-wool Delleges.
Stock is always full and complete. New Goods received every day. Prices always as low as the lowest. A magnificent assortment to select from.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—Over one hundred styles of Overdresses and Suits at from $2 to $20 each. One of the finest exhibitions of Suits ever shown in this market.

PAINTING.

WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

PORK PACKERS.

J. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germ at Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 5, 1876.

A steady and rather active money market was the feature of yesterday. It was in this no exception to several days past. Our banks readily accommodate the demand, a. rates that have not materially varied for several days. We judge from the reports of the press elsewhere that our banks, as to the readiness with which they discount loans, are more liberal than are those at the east. Yet the dividend reports show a safe business, so far as the prosperity of those reports can do so. The dividends of our banks for the past six months have been exceptionally good, and all thus goes well. Business, in all its forms, seems to be generally improving. We continue to quote first-class two-name paper at 7@8 per cent.; single name paper at 9@10 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order for the exchange of silver for greenbacks to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, though well calculated to relieve the difficulties arising from a premium on fractional notes, and thereby further qualified the restriction to prevent its becoming a danger to the money market. The banks, especially those of New York on which the pressure would mainly fall, cannot afford to lose $10,000,000 of local tenders for an indefinite period. They might perhaps be dispensed with until August without any other effect than to moderately stiffen the money market; but, if held in the Treasury beyond that period, their withdrawal might be of serious consequence, especially as the stock of the United States notes at this centre has been for some time steadily diminishing and has now got to a really low condition. As the resolution now stands, it is not likely that any considerable amount of greenbacks could be got back into circulation for months to come. Indeed, there is the utmost uncertainty about their being ever again out of the Treasury. Some provision should therefore be introduced by which the greenbacks can be got at if wanted; or the Treasury should be required to begin at once to return them to circulation through using them for its ordinary payments, having an equivalent amount of fractional notes to be retired as they may come into the hands of the Government through the medium of ordinary receipts. It would then have the power to meet, in case danger had bank notes as well as U. S. notes been made receivable for silver.

The favorable reports we are having continue to multiply, and improving prospects of business generally in the West are striking contrast with the slowness of the situation in some other sections of the country. The last St. Paul *Press* to hand, for instance, speaks of wholesale trade in all its branches as "unusually brisk." "Orders for goods are coming in with a rush, interior dealers being in excellent credit, and of short list." Moreover, "the leading St. goods jobbing houses in the city report their sales fully seventy-five per cent. in advance of last April," and "in most cases collections are liberal and satisfactory." It is to be hoped that other States now will catch something of the same spirit. Clearly the time is not yet gone by when people in pursuit of business might do worse than look West, or especially Northwest.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U.S. 6's, 1881, reg	112¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	122¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's,	117¾
1862, coupons	117¾	Currency,	118½
" 1864 "	117¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 "	118¼	10-40's coupons	118¼
5-20's 1867 "	118¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	110¾	Ohio & Miss'ippi	16¾
Erie	14¼	Union Pacific	64¼
Erie pref	25	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. C. & I. C	4½	Harlem	127
Pitts. Ft. W. & C	108½	Adams Express	92
Do. Pref	123	American Express	62
Michigan Southern	81½	U. S. Express	70¾
Ind. Cent'l	47½	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	82½
North Western Com	29¾	Quicksilver	18¼
Do. Pref	56½	Fort Wayne	102¼
Rock Island	104½	Chicago & Alton	92
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	97½	Do. Pref	120
Pacific Mail	34¾	Panama	129
Western Union Tel.	84¼	Iron Mountain	13

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S.)	53½	Cen. Trans (B.)	47¾
Reading (S.)	44½	Empire Dr (A.)	4¼
U. Canal (S.)	8¾	A. V. P. R. (S.)	101
Off Creek (B.)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A.)	84½
Lehigh Valley (B.)	57¾	North Pacific bonds	90

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Daniel Serlin et al. to G. M. and J. S. Berry, July 3, 1874; lot on Nineteenth street, Twenty-first ward, city.....$1,600

Wm. Buente et al. to Xavier Heim, March 1, 1875; lot on Locust street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$80

Germania Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to Edward Kafler, March 25, 1875; lot on Second avenue, Second ward, city.....$6,629

Ehrma Hogan to Edward Stollmacker, April 25, 1876; lot on Grant street, Second ward, city.....$4,675

Andrew Burns et ux. to Ellen McQuade, April 29, 1876; lot on Marion street, Sixth ward, city.....$2,800

Wm. Mintzinger to John Howard, Feb. 23, 1876; lot on Sycamore street, Thirty-second ward, city.....$726

John Brill et ux. to John Kegharth, May 2, 1876; lot on Walnut street, Shaler township.....$500

T. Culbertson to L. C. Wynkoop, April 22, 1876; lot on Fifth avenue, Eleventh ward, city.$20,000

NEW YORK, May 4, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $281,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $42,000. The clearings were $18,000,000. Sterling was firm at 80¼@80¾. Gold: 112¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull. State securities were quiet. Stocks opened feverish and irregular, but in the main showed a steady decline was in New York Central and the coal roads, which fell off 1½ to 2¼ per cent. There is published correspondence between the trunk lines, showing that there is no disposition at present on the part of the New York Central, on one side, to concede to the demands of the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio railroads on the other, and a railroad war of greater dimensions than ever witnessed seems imminent. Westward freights are being cut, and a reduction in passenger fare will probably be made to-morrow, that the rate will be fixed at twelve dollars from New York to Chicago. The Grand Trunk has restored the 15 per cent. rate to Chicago to which a decline Michigan Central was weak and lower. Panama advanced to 130, and Adams Express to 109. There was increased activity in the Stock Exchange late in the day, and a sharp selling movement set in. The whole market was depressed, and at times large blocks of active stocks changed hands. The decline was most marked in Central, Lake Shore, New York Central, New Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. At the close there was a slight reaction in some cases, but the market generally closed active and weak. The receipts of the Erie railway from May, 1875, to April, 1876, were $16,561,500, and the disbursements $15,389,000. The transactions aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwests, 9,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Michigan Central, and 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 114¼; do '65 new, 113¾; do of '67, 114¼; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 117¾; funded 5s of 1881, 112; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 67; do new, 40¾; Virginias, new, 61; do 6s, 31½; Missouri sixes, 104¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 84¼; Quicksilver, 18¾; do preferred, 39; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7½; Adams Express, 108½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 82½; American Express, 61; United States Express, 79¾; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 25; Michigan Central, 85½; Illinois Central, 96¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Northwestern common, 29¾; do preferred, 56¾; C. C. C. & I., 4½; New Jersey Central, 84¾; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 37½; do preferred, 56¾; Toledo & Wabash, 10¾; do preferred, 28; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 15¾; do preferred, 41½; Chicago & Alton, 94; preferred, 122¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾; Atlantic & Pacific telegraph, 11; Missouri Pacific, 18¾; Kansas & Texas Central, 2¾; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Jos. 14¾; Central Pacific bonds, 108½; Union do, 105¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 109¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds, 91¾.

LONDON, May 4.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £320,000. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which was last week 48¾ per cent., is now 47¾ per cent. Consols for money and account, 93¾; 3 per cents reduced, 92¾; do of '67, 102¾; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 101; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 31. Bar silver 53¾d.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes 104f 90c.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—United States new 5s, 101.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	May 1, 1876.	May 3, 1875.
Wheat	2,477,809	4,218,082
Corn	1,437,371	1,265,488
Oats	649,216	620,051
Rye	65,728	2,641
Barley	197,656	46,780
Total all kinds	4,787,780	7,884,320

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 126,551 bu. corn, and 60,691 bu. oats, and a decrease of 187,321 bu. wheat, 20,964 bu. rye, and 40,540 bu. barley.

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 28,348 bu. No. 1 and 256,146 bu No. 2.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	April 22, 1876.	April 29, 1876.	May 1, 1875.
Wheat, bu	3,453	2,080	29,925
Corn, bu	10,509	74,007	121,519
Oats, bu	40,422	62,071	24,981
Rye, bu	66,673	54,738	3,972
Barley, bu	2,946	4,531	884

Chicago Seed Market.

The demand for prime timothy was fully equal to the offerings, and prices were firm, but for the common grades and for the other descriptions of grass seeds the inquiry was limited, and rates were slow. Sales of timothy were made at $2.40@2.75 for common to prime. Clover sold to a limited extent at $9.35 for prime medium; mammoth was nominal at $9.50. Flax sold at $1.30 for good crushing. Hungarian was nominal at 35c/bu, and sales of good to prime millet were made at 65@75c. The above quotations are principally for lots sold on the open market, as from store better prices could be obtained.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY May 4, 1876.

Trade in produce circles is dull; some of our produce merchants report business as having been less active during the past few weeks, than it has been for several years, and with stocks in excess of present wants, almost everything is weakening in values. The grain business is also reported dull, and notwithstanding the supply here is small, prices are easy. Flour continues quiet and unchanged. The Hog products continue weak in sympathy with hogs which have declined 50cts. per cwt within the past two or three days. The only noticeable feature in the grocery trade is, that Coffee is reported firmer.

APPLES—The stock is being reduced, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, which is light, and prices are no better; sales at $2a5c for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@6½c.

BUTTER—There has been a very fair demand for good stock during the past few days, but with continued liberal receipts, dealers all anxious to sell and a diminished demand, the market is weak, and prices are drooping. While sellers are anxious to sell on arrival, buyers, being apprehensive of lower figures, are buying just as little as they can possibly help. Sales of prime to choice dairy rolls at 25a28c, medium to good at 20a22c, and common at 15c.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ lb in lots, and 33c in a jobbing way.

BEANS—Continue to drag at $1.10 in lots, and $1.15 to 1.25 in a small way. The stock is ample to supply our market for the balance of the season.

BROOMS—The demand is good, with no change in prices. Quotations for "Union factory" are as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$1.85
No 3 Hurl	2.00
No 4 Hurl	2.00
No 5 Hurl	2.00
No 6 Hurl	2.25
No 7 carpet	3.00
No 4 carpet	4.00
Fancy Parlor	4.00
Railroad	2.25a2.50

(48)

Whips, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1.00a1.50 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1.00a1.25 per dozen

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl, 10a10½c; No. 2 do, 9a9½c; choice green brush that will work up, 8½a9, according to quality; choice medium, 7a7½c; crooked, inferior, 4½a5c.

CHEESE—New Cheese is coming forward freely, but as yet it is selling about as fast as it arrives, and with no accumulation of stock prices are still maintained; prime new quoted at 12a12½c; medium to good, 11a11½c. Prime old New York, 14½a15c

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $15a16 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is more inquired for, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced. We quote choice New Texas, bit, bit butchers generally prefer native stock. There were very few stockers on sale this week and there was not much inquiry, but it is probable there will be within the next few weeks, as there usually is during the time in question.

CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	5.50a5.75
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers	5.30a5.45
Fair 1,100a1,200 steers	4.75a5.00
Fair to good, 1,000 lbs Stockers	4.00a4.50
Cows, Bulls and Stags	2.25a4.25

SHEEP.

The market was very fair on Tuesday and Wednesday, and as the supply was scarcely equal to the demand, sellers had no difficulty in forcing prices up ¼c to ⅜ of a cent ₱ lb, as compared with the close of last week. The inquiry was almost entirely for clippers, and while the offerings of wooled sheep were small, the few arriving sold at 5½@5¾c. Clipped not sell as well or bring as good prices, relatively, as the former. A few prime wooled sheep brought $7.a7.10, while there was one sale of clipped at 6.20 and another at 6.50; and those sold at 6.20 are said to have been heavy, and of rather better quality than the lot which brought 6¾. The feeling today was scarcely as strong as it was yesterday in consequence of unfavorable reports from New York, and it is feared that the sharp advance this week will be the means of overstocking the market next week.

QUOTATIONS.

Wooled—Extra 100a110lbs	7.00a7.25
" Prime 90a95 lbs	6.90a7.00
" Good 80a85 lbs	6.00a6.25
" Fair 70a75 lbs	5.30a5.75
" Common 70a75 lbs	4.00a5.00
Clipped—Extra 85a 100lbs	5.75a6.00
" Prime 85a90 lbs	5.60a5.62
" Good 75a80 lbs	5.00a5.50
" Fair 70a75 lbs	4.00a4.75
" Common 70a75 lbs	2.00a3.50

Indiana, according to quality.....5.00a6.75

HOGS

The market for this class of stock has been very dull, and prices have declined, more or less, every day this week; there was a decline to-day of 25a50cts, as compared with yesterday, and since this day week, there has been a tumble of from ⅝ to ¾ of a cent ₱ lb. In addition to increased receipts, and offerings and a very limited demand, the advices from Chicago have been unfavorable all week, and the sharp decline there was not without its effect here, as our market is influenced very much by that of Chicago, as the bulk of our supply recently has been from that point. The indications at the present writing are, that the lowest notch has not yet been reached; prices are lower now than they have been since early in the winter.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	7.60a7.80
Yorkers	6.85a7.15
Roughs	6.00a6.50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 4, 1876.

The Crude market was weak, and as compared with yesterday, prices were considerably lower; United certificates, $1.77¾, immediate shipment, $1.95. Refined quiet and unchanged. Philadelphia delivery quoted nominally at 13¾a13¾; on cars here, 10¾c. Sales reported in New York of some 6,000 bbls for Baltimore delivery, at 13⅝c.

The steamer James [illegible] row from Huntingdon with [illegible] other cargo of some [illegible] day. All curren[illegible] profit by this route [illegible] the seaboard, outside refiners would lose money.

The Farrel market continues quiet but unchanged; countries, $1.18; city make, $1.20a1.25.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O. Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	503
Brilliant Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	903
Liberty Oil Co.	Warden F. & Co.	151
Total		1,607

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Rushnell	Warden, F. & Co.	225
W. T. Baum	Seneca o w	180
Total		399

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; 97¾c May; 99¾a99⅝c June. Corn steady; 45@45¾c May; 45¾@45¾c June; 46¼c July. Oats unchanged. Barley quiet at 61c cash; 53¼c May; 67c bid; 58¾c asked June. Rye dull and nominal at 62c.

PROVISIONS — Pork steady; $21.10 June; $21.30 @21.35 July. Lard firmer; $12.55 June; $12.70 July. S. P. H. quiet at 12@13c. Green bulk meats nominal. Dry salt meats quiet and firm; 7.75c; l. c. 10½c; s. r. 11c; s. c. 11¾c; l. c. h. 11@12c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.07.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Flour: receipts 41,000 barrels; a little more doing, but still in buyers' favor; superfine western and State $4.10@4.50; common to good extra $4.90@5.20; good to choice do $5.25@5.75; white wheat extra $5.75@7.50; extra Ohio $5.25@7.75; St. Louis $5.25@9. Rye flour dull at $4.75@5.15. Corn meal active at $2.90@3.20. Wheat heavy; ungraded spring $1.13; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1.14@1.18; white Canada in bond $1.35; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.19. Rye: State 90@91c; western 80c. Corn quiet; receipts 86,000 bush; no grade 58@60c; do steamer 61¾@62c. Oats a little more steady; receipts 20,000 bush; western mixed and State 37@49c. Hay, Hops and Groceries unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾c; refined 18½c; cases 17¾@18c; naphtha nominal. Tallow firm; prime steady at 8c. Rosin steady at $1.70@1.80. Turpentine quiet and steady at 41¾c. Eggs firm; western 14¾@15c. Pork quiet and steady at $21.40. Lard firmer; western quiet; long clear western 11¾c; city 12¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam $12.80. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese in demand fair and market firm at 6@15c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.11¾.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.07. Corn held at 46c, quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 73@75c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $21@21.25. Bacon steady at 8, 9¾, 11, 12¼@12½c. Cut shoulders firmer at 8, 11¾, 11¾@11½c. Lard firmer at 12¾, 13¼@13½c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, May 4.—Refined petroleum 27¾f.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton steady at 6 5-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 8,000 bales American. California white wheat averages 9s 7d@9s 11d; do western steam 22¾@24s. Corn: new western mixed 26s. Lard 56s. Cheese 88s. Refined petroleum 11½@11¾d; spirits 9¾d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1.13¾; No. 2 do $1.20 ₱ bu. No. 1 white Michigan $1.17¾; No. 2 do $1.11¾; amber Michigan $1.22¾; extra white Michigan $1.23¾; rejected red 86c. Corn firm; high mixed spot and seller May 43c; seller June 46c; low mixed 36½c; Kansas 51½c. Oats dull; No. 2 36c; seller May 37½c; Michigan 35c.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Cotton stagnant at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.20@1.30. Corn firm at 46@46c. Oats dull at @42c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions in good demand and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1.07.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and firmer; bacon 6@6.50@6.75; butchers' 7@7½c. Lard firmer; small lots 12½@12.50. Cut meats unchanged. Bacon firmer; 8¾, 8¾, 12, 12¾ @12½c. Lard nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.09; hard $1.24; No. 2 do $1.01¾ cash; $1.02 June; $1.03¾ July; No. 3 89½c. Corn steady; No. 2 46c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring 84½c; No. 3 80c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Cotton quiet at 11¾@12c; sales of 750 bales; receipts 355 bales; shipments 296 bales. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Corn in good demand at 59½@60c. Molasses: demand fair and prices higher; unchanged. Hay firm; prime $20; choice $21. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 4.—Corn firm; old 48c. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1.49. Barley dull and nominal.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Beeves: receipts 600 head, making 3,700 for three days, against 2,850 the same time last week; quality fair, and market more active, but a shade firmer; extreme range 9¼@11¾c; most sales at 10@10¾c. Sheep: receipts 3,220 head, making 8,200 for three days, against 5,740 the same time last week; market fairly steady at 6¾@7¾c for fair to good unshorn; 5¼@6¾c for common to good clipped; 11@13c for spring lambs. Swine: receipts 1,840, making 5,890 for three days, against 7,300 the same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Cattle: receipts 480 head; total for the week 1,295; no market to-day, fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 2,200; no demand; 3 cars on sale; the balance will be shipped east. Hogs: receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 12,300 head; market active; all offerings finding ready sale; Yorkers $7.25@7.40; heavy $7.50; yard bare of stok.

ALBANY, May 4.—Cattle: receipts 400 cars, against 496 last week; market strong; ¼c higher. Sheep: receipts 37 cars, against 22 cars last week; prices ¼c higher.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Live hogs active and firm; common light $6@6.60; fair to good light $6.70@6.90; fair to good heavy $6@7.25.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Cattle firm; good to choice native steers $4.75@5.25; medium to fair $4.25@4.75.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Hogs: prices unchanged; receipts 1,300 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 4.—New heavy woolens were rather dull, only trifling sales by clothiers, but spring weights ruled quiet. Cotton goods moved slowly, but agents' prices are unchanged. Fancy and shipping prints and ginghams were in moderate request. Dress goods were in demand. The jobbing trade is quiet in all departments. Foreign goods are dull in first hands.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton quiet at 12 9-16 @12¾c; futures closed barely steady; May 12 9-16@12 15-32c; June 12 25-32@12 15-16c; July 13@13 1-32c; August 13 3-32@13 7-16c; September 13¼@ October 13 15-16@13 31-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.—1 box frames, S. Hoyd & Co; 1 do, 4 bdls do, T. C. Schwartz; 10 tres b bacon, W. B. Hays & Son; 21 bdls s trees, M. McWhinney & Co; 25 bbls whisky, J. McDonald & Co; 5 reels rope, Allegheny Gas Co; 8 bdls willows, J. Roth; 3 bas c yeast, Kramer & S; 10 pails tobacco, Herzog & B; 1 hhd do, R. & W Jenkinson; 1 sack feathers, 2 do rags, 10 bbls eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 10 do, Wibert & W; 1 do, 1 box lard, Heid & McK; 2 bbls d peaches, Means, S. & Co; 12 do tallow, G. Hoffstett; 6 bx, 1 do beer, J. Crist; 1 car staves, J. McKee & Son; 10 bbls W. H. Lippincott; 19 bxs paper, 4 bdls paper, Hostettler & S; 1 car stock, W. Dilworth Jr; 10 tres hams, F. Sellers & Co; 1 y front, Hall's S. & L. Co; 12 bdls wheels, D. & A. McC; 10 bbls beer, Miller, F. & Co; 7 bgs g seed, S. Hare & Son; 20 bdls tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 1 bbl mustard, 2 bxs do, 5 bbls alcohol, Harris & F; 5 bbls vinegar

DAILY GAZETTE: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, stationary or rising temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.

A Row at the Circus.

At about eight o'clock last night a crowd of roughs attempted to force an entrance, under the canvas, to the main tent of Forepaugh's show. The canvassmen fought strenuously against the invaders. After being forced out beyond the ropes the roughs turned upon the circus men with a volley of stones, and one of them discharged a pistol at Dan Taylor, the boss-canvass man, the bullet missing him by a hair, and burrying itself harmlessly in the sand. One of the flying stones struck Thos. Whiteman, a circus cook, on the forehead, making a painful, but not dangerous gash. While the row was going on a messenger was sent to the police headquarters, and the arrival of a posse of policemen upon the scene effectually put an end to the disturbance. No arrests were made.

The Uniontown Shooting.

At last accounts Isaac and James Hutchinson, perpetrators of the shooting at Uniontown on Tuesday night, had not been arrested. It is rumored that since the affair some persons have seen and conversed with the elder Hutchinson, and that he stated that he was badly hurt and intended to give himself up. This, however, is only a rumor. The younger Nycum is in a critical condition, and will have to suffer the amputation of the leg which was wounded. His father is not so seriously injured and will probably recover.

It is with great pleasure we make the correction that it was not the wife of Jacob Loughman about whom this affair originated, but the wife of a man of the same surname. The reporter who wrote the item was misinformed in that respect by the party who furnished the information, for which we make amends.

AN ALDERMAN'S SUICIDE.

Squire Harrington, of the Ninth Ward, Allegheny, Hangs Himself.

A suicide somewhat out of the usual line, considering the position of the person, took place on Woods Run, yesterday. O. I. Harrington, an Alderman in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, had been suffering for some time back from temporary imbecility, from which he was just recovering. His nerves were utterly unstrung, he was unable to obtain a moment's sleep, and his sufferings in every way were great. Yesterday forenoon he went up to his room about ten o'clock for the ostensible purpose of lying down in an attempt to get some sleep. About noon some member of the family went to his room to see how he was doing, and was horrified to find him lying upon the bed dead. He had gone to his room, torn his handkerchief into strips, twisted it into a rope, and attached one end to his bed post; he then made a running noose in the other end, and placing it around his neck laid down on the bed, with the head hanging over so that enough weight was placed upon the handkerchief rope to tighten the noose and produce strangulation without breaking it. In this condition he was found. The Coroner was immediately notified of the occurrence, and in the afternoon Squire Larkin held an inquest, the verdict being in accordance with the facts. The deceased was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and three or four children in moderate circumstances. He had been held in favorable estimation in his community, and the news of his suicide excited great interest in that portion of Allegheny.

BIG FIRE AT SOMERSET.

Twenty-seven Buildings Burned Down Yesterday Afternoon—An Estimated Loss of $300,000, With an Insurance of $70,000—Names and Losses.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the pattern shop of the Somerset foundry, at Somerset, Somerset county. Before it was checked it was attended with exceedingly disastrous results. Every house on the south side of Main street, from West street to the residence of Hon. W. J. Baer was destroyed. Of the block bounded by Main, Union, West and Cross streets but three buildings are left standing. The burnt district included twenty large houses, two hotels and five stores. Owing to the high wind prevailing and the want of fire engines the flames spread rapidly from building to building, and it was only by the greatest exertion on the part of the citizens that the town was saved from total destruction. The following is a full list of the losses as could be ascertained: Barnet Picking, Barnet House building, loss $15,000; insurance $8,000. F. Baer, attorney, loss, $10,000; insurance $5,500. Dr. Brubaker, loss $5,000; insurance $2,500 John H. Uhl, attorney, loss $12,000; insurance $6,000; Irvin, Rhodes & Co., loss $35,000; insurance $12,000. Valentine Hay, attorney, loss $15,000; no insurance. W. B. Coffroth, loss $1,000; fully insured. George Chorpenning, loss $3,000; insurance unknown. B. Picking, loss $800; insurance $300. N. B. Snyder, shoemaker, loss $2,000; insurance $1,000. Somerset House, loss $30,000; insurance $15,000. George Parker, dry goods, loss $10,000; insurance $5,000. Solomon Baer, farmer, loss $5,000; insurance $2,500. C. O. Hurst, merchant, loss $3,000; insurance $2,500. C. S. Hollenbaugh, dry goods, loss $10,000; insurance $6,000. E. Giffin, loss $5,000; insurance $3,000. J. W. Patton, loss $5,000; insurance $3,250. H. A. Flick, grocer, loss $6,000; insurance $3,000. E. Flick & Co., loss $1,500; no insurance. F. Weimer, blacksmith, loss $4,000; insurance $2,000. Fred. Naugle, proprietor Union House, loss $2,000; no insurance. Rev. Truxell, loss $1,000; insurance unknown. The total loss it is estimated will reach nearly $300,000, on which there is said to be a heavy insurance of about $75,000. The fire was under control by half past four o'clock. Somerset contains about 1,200 inhabitants. It was nearly destroyed by fire about four years ago.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Sundry Items of Business Disposed of Last Night.

The Water Committee met last night in Municipal Hall, Dr. J. G. McCandless in the chair. The following pay rolls for last month were ordered to be paid:

Salaries	$ 374 99
Lower Works	844 50
Upper Works	499 33
Fifth street Works	260 20
Street Hands	511 35
Plug Men &c	392 40
Bills	14,029 44
Total	$ 16,854 21

An ordinance for the appointment of Assistant Water Assessors during the busy months of the year was affirmatively reconsidered by Councils.

Communications and reports were read in reference to the Gearing and Diehl smoke consuming apparatuses, both of which have been tested at the upper works. The owners desire them adopted for use on the furnaces at the various works. Superintendent Atkinson reported that neither of the patents were of much benefit as fuel savers, but that both of them consumed the smoke. The matter was referred, pending final action, to a sub-committee in connection with the Superintendent, to have an additional test of the two inventions, provided it costs the city nothing.

The petition of Wm. Lyons, who lost a leg by an accident last December at the lower water works, for enough money to purchase him an artificial limb, and for the payment of his and the surgeon who attended him, was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to whether the committee has authority to allow such a claim. It amounts to about $200—$100 for a limb and $150 for surgical aid. Mr. Lyons, who was present at the meeting on crutches, alleges that he was ordered by his superior, and against his will, to go among the machinery while it was in operation, the result of which was that his leg was taken off.

A report from a sub-committee recommending the reduction of the water rent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for 1875 from $3,300 to $1,750 was adopted. The Water Assessor said that he had assessed the rent according to the report, and it was found correct.

The contract for stop gates was awarded to Armstrong & Hutchinson.

Business connected with the Water Extension department was next taken up. The report of the sub-Committee on Machinery, recommending that the letter of Mechanical Engineer Conroy of Jan. 14, 1876, which has been already published in the GAZETTE, be considered as an order to Contractor Hartupee to proceed with the quadrants of the engines as per the second plans furnished, was adopted.

Mr. J. H. Water, contractor of the Highland avenue reservoir, and Mr. McElhenny, contractor for the Herron Hill reservoir, asked the committee to take some definite action by either ordering them to complete their work or relieve them from the responsibility of it. They both expressed their willingness and ability to complete their contracts, and Mr. McElhenny said that he could have Herron Hill reservoir finished and ready for use by July. As pertinent to the matter, Mr. Powers offered the following:

Resolved, In view of the report of the Legislative Committee, that all work upon the new city water works be at once stopped, all employes connected therewith be discharged, and the contractors be requested to suspend further work upon or for said works.

After some debate the resolution was indefinitely postponed. The action of Nov. 4, 1874, authorizing the placing of a gravel walk around the Highland reservoir was rescinded.

The committee then adjourned.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

The Largest Assortment of Ladies and Misses Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped Cotton Hose ever shown in this city at Jos. Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

J. G. Templeton, Dentist, 399 Penn st.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

N. B. Sproul, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. A restraining order was granted against James A. Dick, and a hearing on the motion for an injunction fixed for the 25th inst.

Burchfield & Paulin, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Orders were made for the sale of certain property free and discharged of all liens, except a certain paving lien, and one for the sale of property subject to liens.

J. T. Liggins, Crawford county, bankrupt, presented a petition for final discharge. Order made for examination before Register Rogers, on the 4th prox.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, city. The report of the sale of real estate was confirmed.

Rufus M. Rise, bankrupt, Erie county. Report of the sale of real estate confirmed nisi, and petition for liquidation of liens referred to Register Woodruff.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made restricting the time for the service of rule on General George W. Cass, to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt as a member of said firm, to ten days before the return day.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report concerning the sale to D. Steen confirmed nisi.

John Barton et al., creditors, filed a petition against Edgard J. Barton, of this city. The usual order was issued, returnable on the 14th inst.

On motion of Hon. David Reed, John R. Harbinson, Esq., of this city, was admitted to practice in this court.

United States vs. John Connelly *alias* "Curly Jack" indicted for making and passing counterfeit five cent nickels. The case was tried and submitted to the jury, who after being out for some time failed to agree, and they were discharged.

The case of the United States vs. Fred. Aime, manager, and Charles A. A. Moore, Treasurer, of Trimbles' Varieties, was called, and District Attorney Reed moved for a [illegible] of the cases, which motion was granted by Judge Kirkpatrick. Reed elected to take up the case against Moore, and testimony in Moore's case was concluded in the afternoon, and the arguments will be made this morning.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned the following additional true bills: U. S. vs. Clark Ashback, stealing letters from the mails; U. S. vs. Wm. Howard, dealing in "spiel marks;" U. S. vs. Martin Miller, mail carrier, embezzling letters; U. S. vs. Wm. H. Morris, dealing in counterfeit fractional currency; U. S. vs. John McDermitt, violating revenue laws relating to liquors and tobacco; U. S. vs. Samuel Rathbone and James King, of Elk county, charged with dealing in counterfeit five cent pieces.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

Dunn et al. vs. Neal et al.; previously reported. Still on trial.

The People's Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania vs. Fred. Frankenbach. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $39.63.

Rees, Williams & Co. vs. Bradley & Owens. Execution attachment. Plaintiffs took a non suit.

A. C. Patterson vs. Henry Freseman. Action for work and labor done. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Kirkpatrick vs. Scully.
White et al vs. Neal et al.
Stockdale vs. Baum.
McArthur vs. Armstrong.
Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Stewart vs. Anderson.
Steril vs. Anderson.
The F. & M. Bank vs. Barr et al.
Kinney vs. McCook.
Lanahan vs. Jennings (2).
Blakely et al. vs. German Bank.
Taylor vs. Schumaker.
Bridge vs. Goldthorp.
Arrott vs. Grogan.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Charles Leister vs. Isaac Dryfoos and Elijah Barker; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $40. In another case between the same parties, a verdict was returned for plaintiffs for $150.

John Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $254.43.

John Murphy vs. Fort Pitt Coal Company. Verdict for defendant.

Charlotte Dravo vs. James Cuddy. Council for plaintiff plead surprise, and case continued.

Weller Bros. vs. Joseph Thoma. Verdict for plaintiff for $205.92.

James Crawford vs. H. M. Rolfe. On trial. Action to recover for work and labor done.

Trial List for To-day.

Regilman vs. Davidson.
Elser vs. Bosworth et al.
Hail vs. Steinhauser.
Beymer, Bauman & Co. vs. Allegheny Cent'ral Transportation Company.
Emrich & Co. vs. Tesh, executor.
Heberle vs. Kalb.
Marigold & Son vs. Gast, owners.
Fair vs. Ayers.
Gothart vs. Lyons et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

M. Hass was acquitted of a charge of felonious assault and battery.

John Campbell, indicted for embezzlement, on oath of D. M. Aiken, was acquitted.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed as to John Doian, charged with conspiracy to injure. The alleged offence consisted in having in the Keelings and others indicted for forcible entry and detainer and malicious mischief, of which they were acquitted.

John Burkert, indicted on oath of W. B. Ross for selling liquor, pleaded *nolo contendere*, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs.

Joseph Brown, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of James Donahue, was found not guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. A. T. Rowand, Jr., and A. H. Rowand, Jr., indicted on oath of Christopher Sommers, for conspiracy to defraud, is on trial. The Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Montooth, W. D. Moore and George W. DeCamp, while Messrs. Swartzwelder, John Dalzell and Col. Bayne, appear for the defense. An indictment against A. H. Rowand, Jr., for misdemeanor, was quashed.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
A. H. Rowand, (3;)	Robert Flynn;
James Kaylor,	John August et al.;
B. Straw;	John Snyder;
John Black,	James A. Shouse;
Flora Egley;	Henry Pollett (5).

Court Brevities.

THE case of the United States vs. Capt. M. A. Cox, of the General packet, for violation of the Civil Rights bill, has been continued until the next term of the U. S. District Court.

IN Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, Miss Arabella Canaan commenced proceedings in a suit for damages for slander against John Karns. It is alleged that at different times in December, 1875, the defendant falsely and maliciously circulated a story charging her with fornication, abortion and suicide.

IN the Criminal Court yesterday, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. B. Haas, charged with felonious assault and battery, was called, it was discovered that the defendant was a child only nine years old, and F. L. Rudolph, the boy upon whom the assault was made, was thirteen. District Attorney Montooth inquired into the affair, and learned that Rudolph had first attacked Haas and kicked him, and Haas drew a knife and inflicted a slight wound upon his assailant's arm. Judge Kirkpatrick suggested to his counsel that he enter a plea of guilty of simple assault and battery, and the Court would suspend sentence. The District Attorney, however, thought that they had better try the case, as a verdict of acquittal would probably be rendered, whereupon the Commonwealth opened, but offered no testimony, the defense had nothing to say, and the Court directed a verdict of acquittal. The Court reflected somewhat on the conduct of the Alderman who sent up the case for entertaining the complaint.

IN THE Orphans' Court, yesterday, Judge Hawkins delivered an important opinion in the matter of the estate of Alcy Beggs, deceased. The will of Andrew Beggs, deceased, after giving directions for the payment of his debts, &c., left the balance of his estate to his wife, Alcy Beggs, directing that upon her death, the property should be "equally divided between her relatives and his, or such of them as she may deem most worthy." When Alcy Beggs died she left a will bequeathing one-half of the property, which consisted of a large amount of real estate, to six children of her two sisters, to be divided among them equally. The other half she directed to be divided among the nineteen surviving relatives of her husband, but gave some more than others. The matter came before Judge Hawkins on a petition of Graham Scott to sell portions of the estate. The Judge decided that the distribution was not made in accordance with the provision of Mr. Beggs' will, and that the property must be equally divided between the twenty-six devisees, and not half to six and half to the other twenty.

Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's Sales Rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

20	shares People's National Bank.	
48	" M. & M.	" "
10	" German	" "
20	" Armenia Insurance Co.	
10	" Pearl Street Bridge.	
60	" Allemania Insurance Co	

2 paid up endowment policies issued by the Ætna Life Insurance Co. on the life of Jacob Morgenstern; one for $502, payable June 20th, 1886, and the other for $1,020, payable January 18th, 1887.

25	shares Allegheny National Bank.	
20	" Fourth	" "
6	" Monongahela Savings Bank	

Ground rent (perpetual) $63.75, payable quarterly, on lots 515 and 517 Penn avenue.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Fifty Dozen imitation Balbriggan Hose, extra length, at ten cents a pair, at HORNE'S, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

The very best Liquors are served by the Merchants Club at their elegant and new saloon at No. 113 Fifth avenue.

THE LOWRY ENGINE TEST.

During a Nine Hours Trial the Mammoth Pumper Moves an Smooth as Oil —2,903,823 Gallons of Water Pumped With 200 Bushels of Coal—The Result of Yesterday's Trial—What the Engine Accomplished.

Yesterday the crucial test of the Lowry engine, in Allegheny, by Messrs. Davis, Miller and Slataper, the experts appointed by the Allegheny Water Committee, begun at 9:27 o'clock A. M., and continued during nine hours, ending at 6:20 o'clock P. M. The controversy that the merits of the engine has excited attracted a great many spectators, and during the day numbers of prominent citizens from both cities dropped in and witnessed the working of the engine. Among the visitors from this city were Mayor McCarthy and M. S wartzwelder, Esq. The former was loud in his praises of the smooth working of the engine. A score of engineers, civil and mechanical, were among the spectators, and many of these remained until the test was concluded. The coal used was carefully weighed under the supervision of two tellers, upon a Fairbanks scale of 1,000 pounds capacity. During the test the engine was under the guidance of Mr. Samuel McClelland, the day engineer. The water used for steam was injected into the boilers at a temperature of 185° Farenheit.

During the whole day, with one or two momentary exceptions, the engine was run at a uniform speed. In one case, where a variation was made, the speed was dropped down below four revolutions per minute, and in several other instances the speed was accelerated to a trifle over six revolutions per minute. For about an hour, in the early morning, the engine was run with the "churn" on, but during the balance of the day the test was made with the plungers. The test was completed under the plans of Mr. Lowry.

After all that has been said about the constant jarring of the engine the spectators were prepared to witness a great deal of that sort of thing. They were very agreeably disappointed however. From the time that the great wheel made the first revolution, until the test was completed, the engine ran with the perfection of smoothness, and ease of action. The mammoth triangular beam oscillated to and fro without a sound, and the ponderous plungers rose and sank noiselessly, and without the faintest jar. The movements of the machinery caused less racket than an ordinary sewing machine, and this fact was particularly noticed and commented upon by the spectators. But for the noise made by the steam exhaust, one could readily believe, by turning his back to the working engine, that the great mass of machinery was motionless.

THE TEST SUCCESSFULLY WITNSTOOD.

The committee of experts made a determined, but an unsuccessful effort, to keep the details of the test secret from the reporters. Their valves of information were hermetically closed, and when the powerful reportorial pressure was inadequate to force them open, so that a few of the facts might trickle forth. But the resources of reportorial ingenuity were equal to the occasion, and after a patient investigation, and some dire struggles with mathematics, they discovered the amount of work that had been performed, and the capacity of the engine, as measured by the test of yesterday. Considering the pains taken by the committee to sequester this information, it gives a consuming joy to the reportorial heart, to be able to anticipate the able report cogitated by the committee. To begin then. The average speed at which the engine was worked was a fraction over 4½ revolutions per minute. During the nine hours 2498 revolutions were made. The solid area of the plungers is 154.244 cubic inches, and every complete revolution brings both plungers once into operation. These fundamental facts the reporters obtained despite the opposition of the committee, and from this foundation it was very easy to ascertain, approximately, the amount of work that had been done. By employing a very simple arithmetical process it will be seen with 2498 revolutions the plungers were operated 4996 times. The solid area of the plungers multiplied by this number will give the total number of cubic inches of water displaced or pumped, and the multiple so obtained, being divided by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a gallon of water, will give the total number of gallons pumped during the nine hours, viz.: 2,903,823 gallons. To ascertain the amount of waste the water mark on the reservoirs was measured. It came fully up to the 14 feet line. When the engine began pumping there was over three and one-half feet of water in the basin. The area of the basin at the four foot level has a capacity of about 260,000 gallons, and at the ten foot level the capacity is about 280,000. In this order of progression the capacities of the fourteen foot level would be about 296,000 gallons. A fair average then is about 280,000 gallons. A fraction over ten feet of water was pumped in the basin, but taking the round number at the above average, we find that at the lowest estimate 2,800,000 gallons of water were pumped into the basin during the nine hours. The difference between this amount and the amount displaced will give the amount of waste near enough for all purposes, and in this way the waste was found to be about 103,829 gallons.

THE DUTY OF THE ENGINE.

Two hundred bushels of coal were used to lift these 2,903,823 gallons of water 220 feet high. This fact gives, when reduced by simple reduction that the Lowry engine with one pound of coal will lift about 44,332 gallons of water one foot high. This, we believe, is what is called the duty of the engine, and competent engineers say that it is fully equal to that of any known pumping engine, and vastly superior to a great many of them. So far the test has been expected of the engine is that she could raise 322,600 gallons per hour, at her best, but by dividing the 2,903,823, the number of gallons pumped yesterday, by 9, the number of working hours, it will be seen that, when working at the very slow rate of 4½ revolutions she raised 322,647 gallons per hour. During the test the average steam pressure was 110 lbs.

NOT CUSHMAN ALONE.

A Fair Division of the Responsibility For the Rout of the Alleghenys on Tuesday—Too Much Reconstruction &c.

The terrible castigation administered to the Alleghenys base ball club on Tuesday by the Neshannocks, of New Castle, was variously commented upon yesterday in ball circles. The members and directors of the club are disposed to shoulder all the blame of their defeat upon Cushman, the pitcher. That won't do. Of course he is responsible to a large degree, but not altogether so. With two or three exceptions all the members of the nine played very badly, and it was clearly evident to one who saw the game and was capable of judging that the Alleghenys were no match for the Neshannocks, and as at present constituted it is not likely they ever will be. The directors are responsible for the foolish movement of ringing two new men on the eve of an important contest; men of whose playing they knew nothing save by reputation, and whom the other players were unfamiliar with. It is expecting too much of fresh players to enter a nine to which they are strangers and play as well as if they had all been trained together. Constant mutual practice is absolutely essential to success, and as long as the continual reconstruction that has been progressing is maintained just so long will victory flutter around their banner and never perch upon it. No matter if the club does contain two or three weak men. Their vulnerable points being known the better players can be so arranged as to strengthen the defects as much as possible. Another and very serious difficulty under which the Allegheny club labors is its multiplicity of "bosses." It has about a dozen directors, all of whom are managers, and in the latter capacity exercise all the authority invested in them. None of them we believe are practical players and with three or four exceptions none understand the science of base ball. Their efforts to organize a first class club for Allegheny are worthy of hearty approbation, but they have tried to do it on too cheap a scale. They need a professional player to manage the nine and a captain to direct its movements in the field. Excellent judgment was manifested yesterday in the dismissal of Cushman, but exceedingly bad judgment in a similar disposition of Fogarty. It is true the latter made two or three misplays on Tuesday, but nearly all the rest were guilty of the same offense, and if Fogarty was discharged for his errors, then consistency would seem to demand the dismissal of the remainder also. Fogarty has in him the material for one of the best players that ever knocked a ball in Union Park, and if decided were a little practice to make him the equal of Junkin. For three of the five scores on Tuesday the Alleghenys are indebted to Fogarty, and yet they parted company. Such action is profoundly astonishing. He was discharged doubtless before the chagrin and mortification of defeat had worn off, and in all likelihood it will be regretted before the season is over. Last week the Allegheny nine was the pride and boast of its managers. It had vanquished two amateur clubs, but still there existed man who held that it was not invincible. On Tuesday it contested for the first time with a fine club, and quite unexpectedly was fearfully routed. None regret the defeat more than the writer, but it is useless to attempt to conceal the causes that led to it. The directors now claim that all they need is a new pitcher. Future games with such clubs as the Neshannocks will demonstrate whether a new pitcher is the only thing needful. Negotiations are now on foot, or about to commence it is said, for the purpose of securing McBride, formerly of the Athletics, we believe, to take the position of pitcher.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Scythia, at New York; W. A. Scholten, at New York; Lessing, at New York; C. F. French, at Antwerp.

Cash Buyers will find great bargains in bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Lace Curtains and Marseilles Quilts at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

Drop in as you are passing No. 113 Fifth avenue, and see the elegant Saloon, opened by the Merchants Club.

POLITICAL.

The Prothonotaryship.

The chief interest in our local political contest centers in the Prothonotaryship. There is a reason for this, in the fact that the office is one of great importance to the business public, and it is of the highest necessity that the position be filled by a man who is thoroughly familiar with its intricate duties, and is one who is never affected by the "insolence of office," but is willing at all times to give courteous attention to all with whom he necessarily comes in contact. Hence the people at large, whether they take much stock in politics or not, are especially interested in securing for Prothonotary one who is not only honest and capable, but adds to these Jeffersonian requisites that of affability. Such a man we believe is the present incumbent, Mr. B. F. Kennedy, who is now before the people for re-election.

Mr. Kennedy comes before the people with a record which cannot be paralleled perhaps by any other candidate for any office now in the field. If—to take the first claim he has—his political fealty is to be taken into consideration, he deserves a hearty endorsement by the Republican party. He has always fought in Republican ranks, and has never faltered in giving time and money and personal efforts in all legitimate ways to bring about the party's success. For years he has been one of the most active and most honorable workers for the advancement of the Republican cause in the county, and in all the hot campaigns of his time he has done a yeoman's service, which ought to have some recognition. He has unselfishly toiled in season and out for the party, and is it anything more than fair that he should now receive some reward for his labors?

Outside of his straight and honorable political record however, Mr. Kennedy has stronger claims for public recognition. He was a soldier, brave and true, who performed his duty when the country needed it. The "boys" who in the camp, and on the march, and the battle, upheld the honor, and by their deeds preserved the life of the nation, will leave the ballot box with a fond affection of every honorable man. We are not of those who believe in any sentimental [illegible] over the war record of any candidate, but we heartily believe that the record of the soldier should be weighed in the balance by the people when they come to select their officers,—and other things being equal the soldier should have the first chance.

It is not, however, upon his political or his war record that the friends of Mr. Kennedy particularly base his claims for preferment. His strongest claim, after all, is that he is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the office, and is a gentleman whose universal courtesy to the great and the small is conceded even by his opponents. Mr. Kennedy has held the office for the past term, and has so discharged its duties as to win encomiums from enemies as well as friends. He has so systematized affairs that business can be conducted with promptitude, with precision, and with every satisfaction to the Court, the legal fraternity, and the people. The best eulogy on his fitness for the place is the present condition of the Prothonotary's office. It is universally conceded that no office about the Court House has ever been in better condition. The Judges of the Courts, upon several occasions, have very warmly complimented Prothonotary Kennedy. The legal fraternity endorse these commendations, and they have yet the first man to hear from who has any reasonable cause of complaint at the treatment which he has received in the office.

The Prothonotary's office is one in which to a very large extent the legal business of the whole county centers. It is there the records are held, and if the affairs of the office are not kept with smooth running order and the discipline in the office maintained, the whole legal machinery of the county would soon be out of order, and there would be only great vexation, but positive and serious loss. Hence these compliments from the court and bar and people who have had business with the office, attest in the most emphatic manner the efficiency of Prothonotary Kennedy. They are infinitely better than any mere assertions of his supposed ability, for they are opinions expressed after he has been put to the test, and has been found to be equal to any requirement.

In view of all these facts, Mr. Kennedy's pre-eminent fitness for the office would be gainsayed. Under such circumstances, therefore, his friends claim that his re-election would not only be a proper recognition of an officer who has done his duty, but that it would be for the best interest of the people to have no change in a place where the duties are so responsible, and where the slightest confusion would create almost endless trouble.

The issue, then, is narrowed down to a small compass. Here is a man whose political record is straight, and honorable, and undeviating; a soldier who has won an honorable name in actual service, and who only returned to take up his own private business after his country no longer needed his services; and lastly, a man who, added to all these difficult and responsible office, which required brains and tact, executive talent and uniform urbanity, has discharged the duties devolving upon him as to give universal satisfaction. Such is the man. Then there is the office —one of the most important in the county, in which the people are more directly interested than in any other, one where changes are to be especially deprecated because of the great danger of confusing existing arrangements by the introduction of a new man who did not make them. In view of these facts, we submit that a change is to be deplored, and that when we have the right man in the right place he should be kept there.

COLORED VOTERS COMPLAIN.

The Object of Having no Representative Among the Pennsylvania Delegates to Cincinnati.

A meeting of the Executive Committe of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League was held last evening at the League headquarters in Diamond Square. There were present Wm. Nesbit, of Altoona, President of the League; Enoch Gilchrist, Esq., of Williamsport, Lycoming county; Granville S. Woodson and Paul J. Carson, of Pittsburgh, and S. A. Neale, of Allegheny.

The following resolutions were presented, and after discussion adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the course pursued by the late State Convention of the Republican party, in ignoring the right of the colored citizens of Pennsylvania to a representation in the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati next month. In 1872 we had an elector to represent us then, and we had a right to have four alternates at the National Convention. In 1875 we had three of our number in the State Central Committee, and now, in the preliminary steps in the great political campaign of 1876, they offer us only an alternate.

Resolved, That in view of our steadfast adherence to and support of the party by voice and vote, we feel aggrieved at the position assigned us, and heartily endorse the declination of the Hon. Wm. D. Forten, of Philadelphia, in refusing to have the League and colored voters so presented before the people of this State.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity of thanking our friends in the Allegheny County Convention for their kind and earnest efforts to have us properly represented at the approaching National Republican Convention and before the people at large.

Tonsorial.

Our enterprising neighbor, Mr. Hezekiah Anderson, long the skilled and popular Sixth avenue barber, has leased the spacious room in the new Seventh avenue hotel, reserved by its proprietors to be used for a shaving and hair dressing saloon. No apartment in or about a hotel conduces more to the comfort of its guests than a well kept barber shop, and in selecting Mr. Anderson over many rival applicants the proprietors have shown good judgment. Mr. Anderson being a master of long experience in his art and withal a gentleman worthy of personal respect and of liberal patronage, the saloon has been elegantly furnished with every needed convenience, surpassing in comfort and luxury any establishment of the kind we know of. While Mr. Anderson is determined to monopolize the custom of the guests of the hotel, he is equally resolved the citizens also shall find it a most agreeable place of resort for enjoying a fine razor, scissors, brush, combs, or shampoon. The saloon, we regret to say, while commendably spacious, light and airy, is in the rear part of the hotel; the communication with it being through the hotel office, it is thus a little hard to find but when found will abundantly repay any trouble in the search. Mr. Anderson will continue his old shop in the rear of the GAZETTE building on Sixth avenue, maintaining a careful personal supervision over both.

NEW STYLES HATS

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

We have just received the newest styles of fine silk, cassimere and felt hats. Also, boys and children's hats and caps in great variety, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE, 139 Wood street.

Centennial Card.

Messrs. S. Reed Johnston & Co., printers, stationers, and blank book manufacturers, Wood street, corner of Liberty, have issued their Centennial Card, which is a very fine specimen of the typographic art. The design is unique, and the execution faultless.

New Arrivals. Plain, barred and striped Debeges, Cashmeres, Brocades and Pongees just received at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Beckofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

The public in general are invited to call and see the Merchants Club, the new saloon where all the best liquors and wines are kept, at No. 113 Fifth avenue.

Fifty Dozen Real Balbriggan Hose, full, regular made, extra good quality, at 50 cents per pair, at Horne's, Nos. 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

····The real estate transfers will be found on the third page.

····The Western Iron Association is holding its regular monthly meeting in this city.

····Three prisoners, E. Sears, Hoffmeier and Thompson, escaped from the Akron, Ohio, jail on Monday.

····Mrs. Bartoler, of No. 56 Stevenson street, was bereft by burglars on Wednesday night of her wedding ring.

····The order of the Sisters of Mercy in this part of the State has been divided, a result greatly deprecated by its members.

····Alderman Hoerr yesterday committed Henry Grul to jail on a charge of cruelty to animals, preferred by Alex McCormick.

····A little child of John W. Driscoll, residing at No. 702 Penn avenue, was scalded to death yesterday morning by falling into a tub of hot water.

····The Allegheny Street and Sewer Committee last night approved bills for each district and the monthly pay rolls, amounting to $3,120.12.

····A gold watch, chain and locket, a new silk dress and several other articles were stolen on Wednesday night from the residence of Frank McKelvy, in East Liberty.

····Mrs. George Barker, residing on Second avenue, at Glenwood, fell from a chair in her pantry Wednesday morning and broke three ribs, as well as receiving other serious injuries.

····The sickness and death of a child of Prof. T. R. H. Johnson, managing editor of the *Monthly Elevator*, have prevented the usually prompt publication of that paper. It will, however, reach its patrons about the 11th inst.

····The residence of Watson Campbell, at Derry station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000. Insured in the Farmer's for $2,500. The fire was incendiary.

····A new accommodation train, to run between Pittsburgh and McKeesport, is to be placed on the Connellsville railroad. It will leave the city at 8:35 A. M. and return at 12:45 P. M. As travel increases additional trains will be added.

····The Allegheny Council Committee on Fire Engines and Hose met last evening. Long and favorable reports on the Silsby and Grant Company was recommended, as was also the extension of the fire alarm telegraph out East street. A number of bills were approved.

····It is said that a mob of lawless men on Wednesday destroyed the presses, type and fixtures of a newspaper at Leetonia, Ohio, that had the moral courage to severely rebuke and condemn some ten or fifteen young ruffians who had outraged a girl near that place.

····Wm. McIlwaine, of Penn township, made oath before 'Squire McMasters, yesterday, charging Robert Hardy with assault and battery. Hardy attacked plaintiff with a sledge hammer, and complainant's life would have waned had not bystanders had the hardiness to interfere. Hardy was arrested and bailed in $2,000 for a hearing.

····Under a call for a mass meeting of workingmen about two hundred men assembled in Diamond Square, Allegheny, last night, and listened to the arguments of several speakers in favor of the principles of the Social Democrats. Briefly stated, the principle of this organization is opposition to monopolies and capitalists. They advocate the abolition of the capitalists' control of manufacturing enterprises, contending that the laboring classes of the country should be permitted to reap the benefit of their productions through co-operation.

····At the session of the Water Committee last night, the members were all ranged around a table carefully debating upon one of the many subjects that came up for consideration, when their deliberations were brought to an unexpectedly sudden termination by the loud report of a pistol shot, which carried with it evidence of unpleasant proximity. The hammer of a revolver in the rear pocket of Mr. N. P. Sawyer's pantaloons got raised by his movements in the chair he occupied, and when he eased himself it fell and discharged one of the chambers. Fortunately the weapon pointed backward, or the bullet might have perforated some one of the many limbs that were wabbling about beneath the mahogany. As it was the lead chipped a piece off the chair and embedded itself in the floor two or three inches from the foot of Councilman Charley Powers. The only thing damaged was Councilman Sawyer's coat tail. It needs a patch about two inches square.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. R. N. Avery, late Superintendent of the Reform School, has been appointed to the Episcopal church at New Lisbon, Ohio.

***C. Kidd, of Pittsburgh, was victorious this week at Connellsville, over J. Bennett and J. Patrick, in two foot races. That's the kind of a go-at he is.

***Mr. G. B. Roessing, of Butler, and Miss Laura A. Orr, of this city, were married yesterday morning by Rev. W. N. Sloan, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. T. F. Orr, on Frankstown avenue, East End.

***Mr. W. M. Everson, for thirteen years manager of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, but who becomes traveling agent for that manufactory on Monday, was presented by his friends, on Wednesday night, with a gold watch. The ticker is Everson-ice.

***The many friends of Mr. William Smith, of Sharpsburg, have prevailed on him to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner before the Republican County Convention. Mr. Smith would make an excell